THE NEW MONTHLY MAGAZINE.

MARCH 1, 1832.

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POLITICAL EVENTS.

GREAT BRITAIN.

The following Proclamation for a General Fast has been issued by the KING in Council.

A PROCLAMATION FOR A GENERAL FAST.

"WILLIAM R.

"WE, taking into our most serious consideration the dangers with which this country is threatened by the progress of a serious disease heretofore unknown in these Islands, have resolved, and do, by and with the advice of our Privy Council, hereby command, that a public day of fasting and humiliation be observed throughout those parts of the United Kingdom called England and Ireland, on Wednesday, the twenty-first day of March next ensuing; that so both we and our people may humble ourselves before Almighty God, in order to obtain pardon for our sins, and in the most devout and solemn manner send up our prayers and supplications to the Divine Majesty for averting those heavy judgments which our manifold provocations have most justly deserved; and particularly for beseeching God to remove from us that grievous disease, with which several places in the kingdom are at this time visited. And we do strictly charge and command that the said Public Fast be reverently and devoutly observed by all our loving subjects in England and Ireland, as they tender the favour of Almighty God, and would avoid his wrath and indignation, upon pain of such punishment as may be justly inflicted on all such as contemn and neglect the performance of so religious and necessary a duty. And for the better and more orderly solemnizing the same, We have given directions to the most Reverend the Archbishops, and the Right Reverend the Bishops of England and Ireland, to compose a Form of Prayer suitable on this occasion, to be used in all Churches, Chapels, and Places of Public Worship, and to take care that the same be timely dispersed throughout their respective dioceses.

"Given at our Court at St. James's, the sixth day of February, 1832, and in the Second Year of our Reign.

"GOD SAVE THE KING."

A second Proclamation enjoins the observance of the Fast in Scotland on Thursday the twenty-second of March.

The Gazette of February 10th contained an order from his Majesty in Council, direct-

ing the Archbishop of Canterbury to prepare a form of prayer to Almighty God, to be used in Churches, &c. during the continuance of the awful disease which at present afflicts the country, and it has been prepared accordingly.

Sheriffs appointed by his Majesty in Council for the year 1832.

Bedfordshire—Abraham Edward Gregory, of Biggleswade, Esq.
Berkshire—T. M. Goodlake, of Wadley House, Esq.
Buckinghamshire—C. S. Ricketts, of Dorton House, Esq.
Cambridgeshire and Huntingdonshire—T. Page, of Ely, Esq.
Cheshire—J. H. Leche, of Carden, Esq.
Cornwall—E. Archer, of Trelaske, Esq.
Cumberland—H. Howard, of Corby Castle, Esq.
Derbyshire—S. Shore, of Norton, Esq.
Devonshire—J. M. Woollcombe, of Ashbury, Esy.
Dorsetshire—Sir E. B. Baker, of Ranston, Bt.
Essex—J. T. Selwyn, of Down Hall, in Hatfield Broad Oak, Esq.
Gloucestershire—R. Canning, of Hartpury, Esq.
Herefordshire—J. Freeman, of Gaines, Esq.
Hertfordshire—R. P. Ward, of Gilstone Park, Esq.
Kent—G. Douglas, of Chilston Park, Esq.
Leicestershire—E. B. Hartopp, of Little Dalby, Esq.
Lincolnshire—W. Hutton, of Gateburton, Esq.
Monmouthshire—Sir M. Wood, of Rumney, Bt.
Norfolk—W. L. W. Chute, of South Pickenham, Esq.
Northamptonshire—W. W. Hope, of Rushton, Esq.
Northumberland—H. J. W. Collingwood, of Lilburn Tower, Esq.
Nottinghamshire—H. Machin, of Gateford Hill, Esq.
Oxfordshire—M. H. Blount, of Maple Durham, Esq.
Rutlandshire—W. Gilford, of North Luffenham, Esq.
Shropshire—W. Oakeley, of Oakeley, Esq.
Somersetshire—Sir H. Strachey, of Sutton Court, Bart.
Staffordshire—Sir T. F. F. Boughey, of Aqualate Park.
County of Southampton—Sir William Heathcote, of Hursley, Bart.
Suffolk—J. B. Smyth, of Stoke Hall, Ipswich, Esq.
Surrey—M. Stringer, of Effingham, Esq.
Sussex—A. Donovan, of Framfield Park, Esq.
Warwickshire—E. M. W. Greswolde, of Malvern Hall, Esq.
Wiltshire—Sir E. Antrobus, of Amesbury, Bt.
Worcestershire—J. J. Martin, of Ham Court, Esq.
Yorkshire—R. York, of Wighill Park, Esq.

NORTH WALES.

Montgomeryshire—Sir C. T. Jones, of Broadway, Knt.
Carnarvonshire—J. Rowlands, of Plas tirion, Esq.
Anglesey—Sir J. Williams, of Bodelwyddan, Bart.
Merionethshire—W. Turner, of Croesor, Esq.
Denbighshire—E. Lloyd, of Cefn, Esq.
Flintshire—Sir J. Hanmer, of Bettisfield Park, Bart.

SOUTH WALES.

Breconshire—J. P. G. Holford, of Buckland, Esq.
Cardiganshire—H. L. E. Gwynne, of Lanlery, Esq.
Carmarthenshire—J. L. Puxley, of Lavallin, Esq.
Glamorganshire—F. Fredricks, of Duffryn, Esq.
Pembrokeshire—D. Davies, of Caernachernwen, Esq.
Radnorshire—T. Evans, of Llwynbarriedd, Esq.

The Lord Lieutenant of Ireland has appointed the following gentlemen to be High Sheriffs for the present year :—

Antrim—A. M'Neile, of Ballycastle, Esq.
Armagh—The Hon. H. Caulfield, of Hockley.
Carlow—John Whelan, of Rath, Esq.
Cavan—W. Humphreys, jun. of Ballyhaise Castle, Esq.
Clare—Crofton M. Vandeleur, of Kilrush-house, Esq.
Cork—R. O. Aldworth, of Newmarket, Esq.
Donegal—Sir J. Stewart, Bart. of Fort Stewart.
Down—Arthur Innis, of Dromartin, Esq.
Dublin—J. Hans Hamilton, of Sheephill, Esq.
Fermanagh—Viscount Corry, Castlecoole, Enniskillen.
Galway—W. H. Handcock, of Carrentully, Esq.
Kerry—Right Hon. W. Browne, of Woodlawn.
Kildare—T. Fitzgerald, of Geraldine, Esq.
Kilkenny—J. Baker, of Kilcoran, Esq.
King's County—F. L. Dames, of Green-hill, Esq.
Leitrim—H. Waldron, of Ashford, Esq.
Limerick—H. O'Grady, of Grange, Esq.
Longford—W. Bond, of Farraghroe, Esq.
Louth—W. Filgate, of Lisrenny, Esq.
Mayo—A. C. Lynch, of Hollybrook, Esq.
Meath—R. G. Bomford, of Rahanstown, Esq.
Monaghan—A. Montgomery, of Bessmount, Esq.
Queen's County—T. Kemmis, of Shane, Esq.
Roscommon—Jeffry Martin French, of Thomond, Esq.
Sligo—E. L. Neynoe, of Castle Neynoe, Esq.
Tipperary—S. Moore, of Barn, Esq.
Tyrone—T. R. Brown, of Aughantain, Esq.
Waterford—J. P. O'Shee, of Garden Morris, Esq.
Westmeath—W. B. Smith, of Barbaville, Esq.
Wexford—J. Beaumont, jun. of Hyde-park, Esq.
Wicklow—W. Parsons Hoey, of Hoyfield, Esq.

HOUSE OF LORDS.

Jan. 26. The Earl of Aberdeen brought forward his promised motion on the subject of Belgium. His Lordship entered into very extensive details respecting the relative positions of Holland and the Netherlands; the proceedings of the Allies in 1814; the circumstances and treaties attendant upon the annexation of Holland and Belgium; the conferences arising out of the Belgic Revolu-

tion, &c. He concluded by moving a long Address to the King, expressive of regret at the system of foreign policy adopted by his Majesty's Ministers, and of the conviction that it was fraught with evil consequences to this country.—Earl Grey at great length defended the conduct of Ministers, and maintained they had taken the only course by which war could have been averted. —The Duke of Wellington supported the motion, convinced as he was of the injustice done to Holland, upon which country it was attempted to force a measure prejudicial to its best interests.—Lord Goderich, in defending the Government, observed, that the present King of the Netherlands did not call upon the Great Powers as mediators, but to assist him by force of arms to put down the Revolution. The independence of Belgium was *de facto* established, and nothing but war could have destroyed it. He then advocated the principle upon which the right of navigating the Scheldt and Rhine had been ceded to Belgium, and expressed the most perfect conviction that neither he nor his Noble Friend deserved the imputations cast upon them. He should, therefore, go fearlessly to a division on the question. —The Earl of Aberdeen replied. The House divided, when there appeared, Noncontents, present, 59; Proxies, 73—132; Contents, present, 39; Proxies, 56—95; majority for Ministers, 37.

Feb. 2. Lord Wynford moved "that the Judges be directed to attend this House, to answer the following questions:—Are the Commissioners of his Majesty's Treasury authorized by the 55th Geo. III. or by any other law, to issue any sum of money from the Consolidated Fund of Great Britain, or any public money, for the payment of any part of the principal or interest of the loan mentioned in such Act, at any time after his Majesty the King of the Netherlands shall have ceased to exercise any sovereign authority in the Belgic provinces, and shall have treated with persons exercising the powers of Government therein; and after his Majesty shall have announced from the throne the conclusion of a treaty between his Majesty, in concurrence with the other Powers of Europe and the King of Belgium, and shall have appointed a minister to treat with the King of Belgium; and after the Ministers of Great Britain, France, Russia, and Prussia shall have treated with a Minister announcing himself as the plenipotentiary of the King of Belgium?"—The Lord Chancellor, having read the motion from the woolsack, proceeded to argue at considerable length against its adoption, and thus concluded his address to their Lordships:— "Ministers had had recourse to the best advice they could obtain. They had referred the question not only to the Attorney and Solicitor-General, but to the King's Advocate, who, after the most mature consideration, had given the opinion on which the Government had acted; upon that opinion Government rested their case. That opinion went with his own. He should like to know what would have been said to Ministers if, after having obtained the best advice, they had acted in opposition to it? Would they not have been told of their scandalous and gross breach of faith?" The motion was withdrawn.

Feb. 7. Earl Grey, in presenting a petition from a parish in Ireland, praying for the abolition of tithes, said, as the petition was respectfully worded, he considered he was only performing a Ministerial duty in laying it before the House, but it was not to be supposed that he approved of the measure prayed for. On the contrary, he felt it necessary to state that the power of Government would be exerted to secure the rights of the clergy.—The Earl of Wicklow expressed his satisfaction at hearing the declaration of the Noble Earl, and regretted that a similar one had not been made before.— Earl Grey stated, that if he had supposed such a declaration necessary, he would have made it before. As misrepresentation continued, he felt disposed to avail himself of the opportunity more emphatically, but not more sincerely, than on former occasions, to state that it was the resolution of the Government to employ all the authority with which the law invested it, and exert all its power, to maintain the just rights of the clergy.

Feb. 13. On the motion of the Marquis of Lansdowne, certain papers were ordered relative to the progress of the disease called Spasmodic Cholera, on which it was intended by Government to found a Bill to enable parishes to tax themselves for the purpose of raising a fund to prevent its increase. On the 14th the papers were laid before the House—on the 16th the Bill was brought in, on the 17th read a second time, committed, and read a third time and passed—the standing order of the House having been suspended.

Feb. 16. The Marquis of Lansdowne presented the Report of the Select Committee to which had been referred the consideration of Tithes in Ireland and the state of the law on that subject there, and moved that it should be read. It was accordingly read by the Clerk at the table. The Report adverts to the condition to which the Protestant Clergy of Ireland are reduced, owing to the resistance of tithe payments; the enormous arrears of tithes due in 1831, amounting, in three or four dioceses, to as much as 84,000*l.*, &c. It recommends that the Treasury be empowered to advance sums to the Clergymen to whom arrears of tithes are due; and that the Attorney-General

have powers similar to those passed by the Irish Parliament in 1798, &c. to proceed in the Exchequer Court for the recovery of tithes due. The Report concludes by strongly urging the necessity of an entire change of the system, as regards the lay as well as the ecclesiastical tithes of Ireland, so as to prevent pecuniary collision between the Clergy and the people of Ireland. The Committee have not yet concluded their inquiries, but they thought it advisable to make their Report.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

Jan. 23. The House resolved itself into Committee on the English Reform Bill, and proceeded with that part of the first clause which states that the "thirty" places in schedule B shall, after the passing of this Bill, return "one" Member each. Mr. Goulburn and others thought it premature to fix the number, and contended that the House ought to wait for information respecting divers boroughs, promised by Ministers.—Mr. Goulburn moved that the word "thirty" be omitted. This was discussed at some length, and the Committee eventually divided. The numbers were, for the original motion, 210; against it, 112; majority, 98. The subsequent clauses, down to the 7th—that respecting a Bill to establish the boundaries—were then adopted, after much desultory conversation. All the schedules were, of course, postponed. On the subject of the boundaries complaint was made, and it was asked by Mr. Goulburn, Mr. Croker, and others, to postpone these parts of the Bill till correct information could be obtained.—Lord John Russell stated, that Government, unarmed with Parliamentary authority, had collected the best information they could; but the House was not asked to decide the boundaries of the various boroughs, &c.; that would be done by Parliamentary investigation and authority.

Jan. 24. The Committee proceeded from the seventh to the eleventh clause, without opposition more decided than that of some verbal criticism; but on the clause respecting the appointment of the returning officer in places not now sending Members, and where the population may not have a corporation, some conversation took place between the lawyers in the House, defending and denying the constitutionality of allowing the Sheriff to name the returning officer where some requisite authority did not already exist. The Chancellor of the Exchequer; however, intimated that, though this mode was at present proposed, it was intended, in the event of inconveniences arising, to advise the Crown to grant charters to places where corporations were required, but where they might not now exist. The clause eventually passed. On that which proposed the division of Lincolnshire, Colonel Sibthorp opposed it to a division. For the clause, 195; for the amendment, 64; majority, 131.

Jan. 26. Mr. Herries, after a very long speech, censuring his Majesty's Ministers for a misapplication of the public money with respect to the Russian loan, in having made payments to Russia since the separation of Belgium from Holland, and contending that the guaranty for the payment of the interest ceased on the separation of the two countries—concluded by moving three resolutions; the first, to the effect, that by the Act of the 25th of George III. for the purpose of carrying into effect the Convention entered into between Great Britain, the Netherlands, and Russia, the Treasury was empowered to issue sums to pay the interest and capital due by Holland to Russia, conformably with the provisions of the Convention; the second, to the effect that the payment of these sums was made to depend upon the non-separation of the kingdoms of Holland and Belgium; and the third, to the effect that, as the kingdoms of Belgium and Holland had separated, all payments made since that separation, by Ministers, were unwarranted by Act of Parliament, and contrary to the truly recognizing the loan. The motion gave rise to an extended discussion, and the views of the Right Hon. Gentleman were supported by Mr. Pollock, Mr. Baring, Mr. Hume, and Mr. O'Connell.—Lord Althorp defended his Majesty's Government, and maintained that they had only acted with that faith which had ever marked the conduct of this country; he hoped that while public faith with nations was kept in view, Hon. Members would not vote for the resolutions merely for the sake of a saving of public money. It was not for him now to consider whether or not the engagement was a judicious one; he could only look at the treaty, and abide by it to keep public faith. The Hon. Gentleman had said, that the object was to secure the union with Belgium and Holland, and not for the benefit of Russia; but he ought to have looked likewise to the object of Russia in the treaty. This country had entered into the engagement for the purpose of inducing Russia to further that union; and on the faith of this country had Russia complied. The mere question for the House to consider was, whether the spirit and letter of the treaty would warrant this country in departing from the existing engagement. From the negociations and correspondences that took place at the time, there could not remain a doubt that the separation meant a separation from coercion by external force. Now, no such separation by force had taken place,

and consequently England was still, with regard to the engagement, in the same situation in which it had ever stood. The intention, at least of the Treasury, had been to act according to the law, and he felt that Government had so acted. With respect to the resolution of the Right Hon. Gentleman, he had only to say, that as the two first were merely declaratory of fact, he would merely, so far as they were concerned, move the previous question; but as the third resolution was a direct censure on Ministers, he would meet it with a direct negative.—The Attorney-General declared, that the Crown and its Ministers were the judges of the construction that ought to be put upon the treaty, and that one branch of the legislature ought not to dictate to the other.—Sir R. Peel would confidently say, that Government had not the authority to make the payments. Lord Castlereagh, who was the Minister that made the treaty on the part of this country, informed the House, that by the treaty this country was only bound to the payment so long as the Low Countries should be united to Holland under the sovereignty of the house of Orange. According to the construction of the treaty now contended for, England would be bound to pay the money, even if Belgium were united to France by peaceable means. He thought that could not be consistent with the letter or the spirit of the treaty. If the supporters of Reform should vote against the resolutions, they would give an argument in favour of Reform beyond any which their reason or ingenuity had yet brought forward.—Lord Palmerston contended that the alleged blame did not rest with the present Ministers, but with arrangements made before they took office. The House then divided on the first two resolutions, when the numbers were, for the motion, 219; for the previous question, 239; majority for Ministers, 20. The House again divided on the third resolution, regarding the legality of the acts of Ministers, in the alleged violation of the Act of Parliament, when there were, Ayes, 214; Noes, 238; majority for Ministers, 24.

Jan. 27. The House resolved itself into a committee on the Reform Bill. The clause for the division of counties was carried by 215 to 89.—Mr. C. Grant moved the appointment of a committee to inquire into and report on the expediency of renewing the Charter of the East India Company. He proposed that the committee should consist of forty-eight members, to be divided into seven or eight sub-committees, each committee to investigate different parts of the important subject.—Agreed to.

Jan. 31. Colonel Davies moved for the appointment of a select committee to inquire relative to the distressed state of the glove trade. The House divided on the motion, which was opposed by Ministers, and it was lost by a majority of 223 to 168.

Feb. 1. The House went into Committee on the Reform Bill, and passed the sixteenth, seventeenth, eighteenth, and nineteenth clauses. The next was the tenant-at-will clause, of which Sir Robert Heron moved the omission, but the motion was negatived by a majority of 242—the numbers being 272 and 30.—On the 24th clause being read, Mr. Praed moved an amendment, the object of which was to give to every 40s. freeholder, residing in a borough, the right of voting for the borough, but to prohibit him from voting for the county.—Lord John Russell objected, that it was calculated to give too much preponderance to the landed interest; and it was lost by a majority of 90—181 to 91.

Feb. 2. The House having gone into Committee on the Reform Bill, the seventeenth clause, providing for the subdivisions of the counties of York and Lincoln, was agreed to. The twenty-fifth clause was then passed.—On the twenty-sixth clause being read, Lord Althorp suggested an amendment, fixing one period for the registration of voters in every year, commencing with the present, namely, the 1st of July. The clause, thus amended, was agreed to. —Clause twenty-seven being read, Mr. Hunt proposed that all householders, paying rates and taxes, should have a vote at elections. After considerable discussion, the House divided, when there were, for Mr. Hunt's amendment, 11; against it, 290; majority, 279.

Feb. 3. The House went into Committee on the Reform Bill, and the twenty-seventh clause was read.—Mr. E. Denison proposed an amendment, which would have the effect of fixing, for a specified time, the votes resulting from valuations that might now take place. It was opposed by Ministers, and not pressed to a division.—Mr. G. Vernon then moved an amendment, that the franchise should be enjoyed only by those who occupied houses rated at 10*l.* to the poor-rates. The Committee divided; for the original clause, 252; for the amendment, 184; majority, 68.—Mr. Hunt moved, that Preston be exempt from the operation of the Bill. On the division there were, for the amendment, 5; against it, 206; majority, 201.

Feb. 6. Mr. Goulburn, on the bringing up of the Report of the Committee of Supply, entered into a very lengthened examination of the financial state of the country, with the view of showing that the favourable anticipations of the Chancellor of the Exchequer had been falsified, and that, instead of a surplus, there had been a large falling off in the revenue.—Lord Althorp entered

into an explanation of the circumstances that had led to the result.

Feb. 7. The House went into Committee on the Reform Bill, when the 28th, 29th, 30th, 31st, and other clauses and amendments, were disposed of.

Feb. 8. In Committee on the Reform Bill, Clauses 32 and the following, up to 38, were agreed to.

Feb. 9. Mr. Courtenay brought forward a motion for papers, explanatory of the nature of our connexion with Portugal. The Right Hon. Gentleman, in the course of his speech, disavowed any intention of espousing either the cause of Don Miguel or Don Pedro. All he contended for was the policy of non-intervention. It was owing to the inconsistency of the Noble Lord at the head of the Foreign Office, in departing from the line of policy adopted by the late Mr. Canning, that the present state of affairs between the two countries was owing. The Right Hon. Gentleman concluded, by moving an address to the King for all communications concerning the enlistment and equipment of men and ships for the expedition of Don Pedro against Portugal, together with any remonstrance from Portugal on the subject.—Sir James Mackintosh opposed the motion, on the ground that the Government had no right to enforce the Foreign Enlistment Act in the case of Portugal. He denied that Don Miguel was, by the law of nations, in possession of Portugal, and his government was obnoxious to all Europe.—After a discussion of considerable length, in which the motion was supported by Lord Eliot and Sir R. Peel, and opposed by Colonel Davies, Lord Palmerston, Mr. Stanley, the Attorney-General, and Lord Sandon, the House divided—Ayes, 139; Noes, 274. Majority against the motion, 135.

Feb. 10. The House went into a Committee on the Reform Bill. Clauses 38 and 39 were agreed to.—On the 40th Clause being put, Mr. Croker objected to the Judges having the appointment of the Barristers who were to decide on the qualification of voters. Judges should not be made a part of political machinery.—Lord Althorp said the object was to avoid political influence.—The words requiring the approbation of the Lord Chancellor being struck out, and an amendment made to prevent the Barristers being Members of Parliament, the Clause was agreed to.—Clauses 41 to 50, inclusive, were agreed to.—On the suggestion of Sir R. Peel, Clause 51, giving the Barrister power to imprison witnesses who refused to answer, was postponed.—Clauses 52 and 53 were also agreed to.

Feb. 13. A discussion took place relative to the alleged appearance of Cholera in the Metropolis.

Feb. 14. Mr. Lambert presented Petitions from Wexford, praying for the abolition of Tithes in Ireland, which led to an animated discussion, and eventually to a most important communication from Mr. Stanley, the Secretary for Ireland.—The Chancellor of the Exchequer explained Earl Grey's sentiments on this subject, and said that the law would be enforced; but that, if coercive measures were requisite, they would not be resorted to by the Government, unless accompanied by measures to redress the grievances of the existing tithe system in Ireland.—Sir R. Peel observed that there was some dissimilarity between the sentiments of the two Noble Lords; but that he must presume that the Government had taken a new view of the subject. After some farther conversation, Mr. Stanley stated that whatever measures he might deem it requisite, with the sanction of the Government, to bring forward, would of course be on their own responsibility—that remedial measures were contemplated, as well as those to support the law, should such be considered requisite—that it would be their object to support the Protestant Church of Ireland—but that the tendency and effect of such measures would, at the same time, undoubtedly be the "extinction" of tithes in that country.—Lord Althorp applied for, and obtained leave, to bring in a Bill to increase the powers of the Privy Council in reference to the disease called Spasmodic Cholera. The Bill is to enable the Privy Council to enforce such measures as the progress of the cholera may occasion, should it unhappily rage violently and extensively; to aid parishes with money; to enforce the prompt removal of the sick or the dead; and to adopt such other measures as might appear necessary. The Bill also contains provisions for the repayment of such monies as may be advanced, and penalties for neglecting regulations that may be enforced. The Bill was afterwards brought in, and called forth a good deal of desultory conversation. The money which the Government may find it requisite to advance to parishes to meet emergencies is to be charged on the parish rate, or eventually on the county rate. This, the Opposition contended, would be hard, and that it ought to be charged on the country, as it is for the general good. The Government feared that the adoption of such a provision would very seriously impede private exertions and local charities, on which, after all, so much must depend. The Bill was read a first and second time, on the 15th, was committed, and read a third time and passed.*

Feb. 15. The House resolved itself into a Committee on the Reform Bill. Clauses

* A Bill for a similar purpose with reference to Scotland, was introduced on the 16th by the Lord Advocate, and passed on the 17th.

62, 63, and 64, were agreed to, without discussion. On clause 65 being read, Mr. Wason moved, that one day only should be allowed for the election where the electors did not exceed 1200. The Committee divided, when the numbers were—for ministers, 91; for the amendment, 1. Majority, 90.—The 66th clause, which enacts that each person shall vote at the booth appointed for his parish or district, was, after some immaterial discussion, ordered to stand part of the Bill. The 67th clause was next agreed to. The 68th clause, which fixes the time when the returning officer is to close the poll, and gives him power to adjourn it in case of riot, was postponed. The 69th clause, which provides that candidates, or persons proposing a candidate without his consent, should be at the expense of booths and poll-clerks, was then read. Mr. Hunt, Mr. Hume, and Sir C. Wetherell, opposed the clause, on account of the expense to which it would subject candidates.—Mr. Hunt moved an amendment, that all booths erected for county elections should be paid out of the county rates; and for those of cities or boroughs, out of the Corporation funds, if any; and if not any, out of a rate to be collected in the city or borough. The Committee divided—For Mr. Hunt's amendment, 4; against it, 154. Majority, 150.

Feb. 16. The House resolved itself into a Committee of the whole House on the Reform Bill. The disposition of the remaining clauses occupied the House, mingled with much desultory conversation, till after midnight; and then the further consideration of the Bill was postponed.

THE COLONIES.

CANADA.

Some interesting statistical details, relative to the population, productions, and capabilities of Canada have been recently published. By these accounts it would appear that the total population of Canada, which includes Montreal, Quebec, the Three Rivers, and Gaspe, and the county of Bonaventure, is 494,598 souls. The lands in cultivation are stated to be as follow:—Under crops, 1,002,198 acres; fallow and meadow, 1,944,387 acres; total under cultivation, 2,946,565 acres. The agricultural produce is estimated, taken on an average of three years, as follows, viz.—of wheat the annual produce is 2,391,240 bushels; of oats, 2,341,529 bushels; of barley, 363,117 bushels; of peas, 823,318 bushels; of potatoes, 6,795,310 bushels; of hay, 1,228,067 tons; of butter, 145,964 cwt.; of flax, 11,729 cwt., &c. The breed of live stock was calculated as follows:—of horses, 140,432; of oxen, 145,012; of cows, 260,015; of sheep, 829,122; and of swine, 241,735. In domestic manufactures a rapid increase had taken place. The average production was calculated annually as follows:—of linen, 1,058,696 ells; of flannels, 808,240 ells; and of etoffe, 1,153,673 ells. The number of looms in the colony was 13,243. An account has been published of the number of vessels and the quantity of goods that had passed through the Lachine canal, from which it appears that in the year just ended, 2,111 boats passed upwards, and 2,005 downwards. The total amount of tolls received was 6,632*l.* 18s. 4½d. currency.

WEST INDIES.

A Gazette extraordinary was published on the 22nd of February, containing a dispatch from the Earl of Belmore, the Governor of Jamaica, on the subject of a most alarming insurrection in that island. It appears that about the 20th of December, the slaves on several estates met in large bodies and commenced setting fire to the plantations chiefly in the parishes of St. James', Trelawny, and Portland. On the 30th, martial law was proclaimed, and Sir Willoughby Cotton proceeded with troops to the disturbed districts. About 200 negroes were killed. Among the rebels who were shot were a man and his wife; in the possession of the latter was found a quantity of gunpowder and other combustibles, which were intended to be used in destroying the town of Montego Bay. The burnings were conducted by regular parties, dressed in blue jackets and black cross belts. Captain Barnet addressed several of the rebels who were standing in groups, to which they replied "War! War!" Not fewer than fifty plantations, &c. have been destroyed. Several ringleaders had been shot by the sentence of a military tribunal. From the language of a Proclamation issued by Sir W. Cotton, it appears that some designing persons had persuaded the Negroes that the King of England had made them free, but that their masters withheld their freedom from them. It is stated that three Baptist Missionaries, W. Knibb, W. Whitehouse, and T. Abbott, had been taken into custody, charged with encouraging the negroes to revolt. Tranquillity, however, is now partially restored. A dispatch from Sir W. Cotton, dated Montego Bay, Jan. 5, states that "tranquillity is returning fast to all this neighbourhood: the negroes, availing themselves of the proclamation I issued, are coming in from all directions. The roads to Lucia, Maroon town, and all round this town, are clear, and many proprietors and attorneys are now proceeding to visit their estates. All the ladies and other women who had embarked on board vessels in the harbour, before I reached this place, are now disembarking and resuming their domestic avocations."

FOREIGN STATES.

CHINA.

The most recent accounts from Calcutta state that the Government have at length determined to give the Chinese some slight conception of the existence of a Great Power in the East, by sending a force of about 15,000 men to Canton. A number of transports and vessels of war had been ordered to rendezvous in the Hoogley, and were waiting the orders of the Governor-General, who was up the country, concluding an important treaty with Runjeet Sing. The expedition against the Chinese will prove expensive; but as it will cost the troops but little labour to make themselves masters of the city of Canton, or the whole province if it be necessary, we anticipate greater facilities for future trade, and much freedom from annoyance, by teaching the Chinese that there are *barbarians* in the world whose enmity is not to be treated with contempt.

FRANCE.

The result of the debates in the French Chamber has been the preservation of the Sinking Fund. All the amendments were rejected; the closing division was, for the Sinking Fund, 203; against, 170; majority, 33.

A conspiracy was discovered at Paris, and baffled at the very moment of its breaking forth. The Carlists and the Republicans were, it appears, at the bottom of the plot, which seems to have had various contradictory objects in view; such, for instance, as the assassination of the King, the proclamation of a Republic, and the effecting of the return of the young Duke de Bourdeaux. The conspirators, it appears, assembled at one o'clock in the morning, in the Place of the Bastile, having for their more immediate object the seizure of the powder-magazine, on the south bank of the river. Torches were lighted, and certain signals given; but Government got scent of the plot, and almost immediately after the conspirators made their appearance on the square, a party of Municipal Cavalry dispersed them, and arrested forty of the ringleaders. General report states that two officers of the Army, who were implicated in the plot, had contrived to obtain admission to the grand ball which Louis Philippe gave to 3000 persons, but that they were detected and arrested by the Duke de Cazes. The main point of union with the conspirators was near the Corn-market, where a serious conflict took place between them and the Municipal Guard, which ended in the capture of upwards of 200 prisoners. The discovery of this absurd conspiracy seems to have occasioned little or no sensation in Paris.

HOLLAND.

A very lengthy document has been addressed by the plenipotentiaries of the King of Holland to the Conference, in reply to the equally-long note from that body. From this document it appears that the King of Holland is not inclined to accede to the wishes of the five Great Powers, as expressed in the protocols. The following are the concluding paragraphs:—

"The undersigned will here terminate their observations upon the communication of the Conference of the 4th of January, and, in order not to make the present note longer, they will not specify the matters respecting which their Excellencies have been desirous of manifesting a conformity of views with those of this Court; but they feel a necessity for expressing the high value which the Government of the Netherlands attaches to this conformity, as well as to the conciliatory terms in which it has been answered, and how much it congratulates itself on presaging a happy issue to the negotiations.

"Actuated by a very sincere desire to conduct it to a prompt conclusion, the undersigned will have the honour of presenting to their Excellencies a project, which may be converted into a treaty between the King and the five Powers. They flatter themselves that this project, tending to conciliate as much as possible the wishes and the interests of all, will obtain the assent of their Excellencies. The undersigned are ready to give to the Conference, respecting the said project, and the spirit in which it has been conceived, all the information which may be judged necessary; and they eagerly seize the present opportunity of reiterating to their Excellencies the Plenipotentiaries of the Courts of Austria, France, Great Britain, Prussia, and Russia, the assurances of their high consideration."

PORTUGAL.

Don Pedro has issued a spirited manifesto on his embarkation at Belleisle for Terceira, with the intention of heading from the Azores an expedition to Portugal, to dethrone his usurping brother, and re-establish the sovereign rights of his daughter. In this document the Ex-Emperor draws a striking picture of the perfidious character and treacherous usurpation of Don Miguel, details the objects which he himself has in view in joining the expedition, and announces the policy which, as the natural guardian of the young Queen, he intends to pursue, should his arms be blessed with success and his daughter's authority be restored.

RUSSIA.

The value of goods exported from St. Petersburgh during the year 1831 to the 31st of December inclusive, is stated in the official accounts to have been 115,958,678 rubles in Bank assignats. The value of goods imported in the same period is stated at 150,503,541 rubles.

CRITICAL NOTICES.

Letters of Eminent Men, addressed to Ralph Thoresby, F.R.S., now first published from the Originals. In two volumes.

This work is left, without advertisement, preface, or introduction, to make its own way, simply on the presumed celebrity of the name in the title-page—a name, it is true, sufficiently familiar to antiquarians, and a few erudite collectors of books and curiosities. But the public, the reading population rather, of the nineteenth century, what do they know of Ralph Thoresby, F.R.S.? For their information we subjoin the following brief narrative:—

Ralph Thoresby was an eminent antiquary, the son of a considerable merchant, of an ancient family at Leeds, where he was born in the year 1658. His father was a Presbyterian, highly respected by the body to which he belonged. But his chief distinction was derived from his antiquarian studies and "The Museum Thoresbianum," of which he was the founder. The subject of this short notice was intended for a mercantile profession, and in order to complete his education, begun at Leeds, and prosecuted in London, he was sent, in his twentieth year, to Rotterdam, to acquire the Dutch and the French languages. But his father dying in 1679, he succeeded him in business, married, and settled in his native town. To antiquarian researches, for which his father's example had given him an early taste, he devoted much time and attention. In the earlier period of his life, he had been an occasional Conformist, in common with many of those who were called Dissenters; but, disgusted with the violence of some of his own party, and probably influenced by his Diocesan, Archbishop Sharp, he joined in full communion with the Established Church. His connexion and correspondence with persons engaged in similar pursuits with his own were gradually enlarged, and, upon communicating through Dr. Martin Lister, an account of some Roman antiquities, discovered in Yorkshire, to the Royal Society, he was admitted a member of that learned body in 1697. In 1714, he published a work, in which he had been long engaged, containing a history of his native town, and entitled "Ducatus Leodiensis; or the Topography of Leedes and Parts Adjacent," together with a Catalogue of the Antiquities, &c. contained in the Museum Thoresbianum. An historical part, to which he often refers, and comprehending a View of the State of the Northern Districts of this Kingdom in remote Ages, was left in MS., continued to the sixth century; which MS., having been transmitted to the Editors of the "Biographia Britannica," was by them printed entire in the article "Thoresby." He published also "Vicaria Leodiensis, or the History of the Church of Leedes," (London, 1724,) comprehending observations on the origin of Parochial Churches, and the ancient manner of building them, together with Biographical Memoirs of several Clergymen. In the following year he was seized with a paralytic affection, which terminated his life at the age of sixty-eight years. Possessing an extensive acquaintance with the history of his country, genealogy, and heraldry, and ancient coins and medals, he always manifested a disposition to assist those who were engaged in works of the antiquarian and biographical description. The sentiments of Mr. Thoresby were liberal and catholic; his manners regular, and his discharge of social and religious duties exemplary. It is pleasing to observe in this Correspondence, that science is of no sect, and that its pursuits, while they enlarge the mind, not unfrequently improve the heart. Thoresby, while a Presbyterian, (and party spirit, in his day, was at its height,) held almost daily intercourse with Bishops and other dignitaries of the dominant Church. Christians of all persuasions loved and honoured him for his piety, and learned scholars paid the greatest deference to his judgment, and sought his advice and assistance in matters of perplexity and of deep research. The letters before us prove the estimation in which he was universally held. Many of them possess intrinsic excellence, and throw considerable light upon some of the political, and upon most of the literary questions which were agitated during one of the most interesting and important periods in our history. We are, however, of opinion, that many of them might have been omitted with advantage. If their writers were distinguished in their day, their fame has not reached the present generation. This we might probably regret, were there any thing in their Correspondence to justify their being dragged from their native obscurity. Among these eminent men we observe the names of *two women*, both illustrious; but we question the gallantry that has ventured to unsex them. *Mrs.* Elstob and *Mrs.* Bland are not only worthy of their compeers, the Strypes, the Gibsons, and the Nicolsons, but, as scholars and antiquarians, (marvellous distinctions for ladies of that, or indeed of any age,) they are entitled, especially the former, to the highest encomiums; though we are inclined to think none but the editor, who, perhaps, is an Irishman, would have awarded to them the left handed compliment of the masculine gender. "The Account of a Tour in Scotland, taken in 1677, by Thomas Kirk, Esq. of Cookridge, near Leeds," and which forms the Appendix to the second volume, is rather amusing than otherwise. The writer gives the following whimsical narration of the entrance of himself and his party into Edinburgh, which happened at a time of public rejoicing:—

"The streets were almost melted with bonfires, and full of tradesmen and apprentices, every one straitly imprisoned in stiff new clothes, and so feathered with ribbons, that they would all have flown, like birds of paradise, had they not been fast tied to cold iron, a musket and a sword, to secure them. The continual noise of the great guns from the Castle, and the flame that enclosed them on every side, hardened them so much, that they attempted to fire their own engines, which they then did with so much freedom and carelessness, that they could fire one way and look another. We lighted at the foot of the Canny Gate; and, after we had drunk as much as we thought would secure us from the flame, we ventured to run the gauntlet of fire, swords, pikes, and guns. With much ado we passed once with safety; but in our return, we scaped very

narrowly, the smoke having like to overcome us. Such a confusion, I must needs say, I never saw before, every day while we stayed here. We frequently met here a sword, there a pike or gun, walking home to their own masters, and the poor holiday heroes were as much deplumed as Esop's jay, having no feathers remaining, but a knot of red and yellow, or blue, hanging loosely on the cockside of their bonnets, which, if they hold together, must be worn till this time twelvemonth, whereby they are to challenge their places. We washed ourselves with wine, for fear some sparks should remain to destroy, and ventured to bed. The bottom of my bed was loose boards, one laid over another, with sharp edges, and a thin bed upon it. I ken I got but little sleep that night."

Narrative of a Visit to the Courts of Russia and Sweden in the Years 1830 and 1831. By Captain C. Colville Frankland, R.N. In two volumes.

We know not what to say of a writer whose favourite epithet, occurring often twice or thrice in a page, through two rather bulky volumes, is "pretty," "pretty," "pretty!" We have "pretty women," and that is pretty well; but "pretty little port," "scenery very pretty," "pretty well re-established," and a hundred such phrases, almost tempt us to suppose that the Author's acmé of perfection is something "pretty." Indeed, we should not be surprised if he were henceforth to be designated "the pretty Captain Frankland." It is a puling epithet, but suits very well with the gossiping character of the Narrative. Captain Frankland, however, can rise to occasional force, and his spirits are generally vivacious. He writes principally for the ladies, and yet the great features of his work are "the Cholera" and "the Polish war." In apology to Lady Codrington, he excuses himself by telling her "these were the engrossing subjects of the time." Cholera in Russia is one thing; in England it is another; and we regret that a certain interested class of medical practitioners among us are doing all they can to get up a panic, for the sole purpose of gratifying their own cupidity. The Polish war has lost its interest, while we feel that the Poles have excited and deserve the deep sympathy of every friend of liberty in Europe. Captain Frankland's volumes are not remarkable for any thing new in the shape of information. They add but little to the stock of general knowledge, on the topics which they discuss, or the various people, manners, and places they are written to describe. Of this their author seems to be aware, and, in his Dedication to the lady already mentioned, he observes:—"You will find in them many of the 'common places' incident to this particular style of composition. I am sensible that a great deal of this sort of thing must appear trifling and even frivolous; but as in a picture the minor details are each and all necessary to produce the effect intended; so it is with a personal narrative, in which every little circumstance is like a link in a chain, break one, and the connexion is destroyed!" Captain Frankland, reasonably enough, deprecates criticism, and solicits Lady Codrington's kind offices with the new order of Saints—the critics. He begs her "intercession" in his behalf. We know not what bright eyes and winning smiles may effect with our brethren of the ungentle craft. For ourselves, we have a stern duty to perform. Besides, no efforts have been made by the Captain's fair patroness to soothe us into indulgence. With all its faults, and they are many, the work will be generally read, and will prove peculiarly acceptable to gentlemen of the naval and military professions. We are far from admiring the political opinions of this gallant son of Mars. He denounces Don Pedro, to which we have no great objection; but it was a severe trial to our patience when we found him lauding the tyrant Miguel, and talking of his "legitimate throne." From such legitimacy Heaven preserve us, and speedily deliver unhappy Portugal!

The remarks and miscellaneous notes which form the substance of the fourteenth chapter of the second volume, are by far the best specimens of Captain Frankland's powers as an observing and intelligent traveller. Every thing relating to Russia cannot but excite a stirring interest in the minds of Englishmen. Will this colossal power strike down the liberties and independence of Europe, or will it fall by its own weight? Is it an inverted cone, every moment in danger of being thrown down, and shivered into a hundred fragments? Or is its basement the broad substantial rock, and are its materials so cemented as to defy the political storms which have destroyed so many thrones and empires? One thing is certain, civilization is on the advance. Despotism must either arrest its progress, or vanish away before its silent but irresistible influence. We take leave of Captain Frankland with every sentiment of good-will, and if he has not written a good book, he has, at least, furnished us with many hours of amusement. He is an agreeable companion, the more so, perhaps, because he does not task our intellect, nor furrow our brows with the labour of severe thinking. He is our "guide" over a vast tract of sea and land, but we must look somewhere else for our "philosopher." He is likewise our "friend," whose general kindness of nature endears him to our human sympathies.

The Seven Apocalyptic Churches. By Charles Macfarlane. With Etchings; by Thomas Knox.

When St. John the Evangelist was in exile at Patmos, the most lonely and barren little islet of the Cyclades, (for the word of God, and for the testimony of Jesus Christ,) he was in the Spirit on the Lord's day, and heard behind him a great voice, as of a trumpet, saying, "I am Alpha and Omega, the first and the last, and what thou seest write in a book, and send it unto the seven churches which are in Asia; unto Ephesus, and unto Smyrna, and unto Pergamos, and unto Thyatira, and unto Sardis, and unto Philadelphia, and unto Laodicea." From these seven churches the candlestick, both of divine and human glory, has indeed long since been removed; but their present state is still full of interest and of instruction, even to the lonely traveller, or the curious antiquary; but, to use the eloquent and impressive language of Mr. Macfarlane, "How must these sentiments be heightened in a devout mind! But to an inheritor of the pure faith, to a Christian, and one penetrated with the full value and spirit of

Christianity, how immeasurably must this interest be increased! He views in these regions the early arena of the undying Church of Christ; as he toils over the lofty mountains, and traverses the desolated plains, he remembers that the ground was trod by the blessed feet of the immediate disciples of the Lord; from city to city (or rather, as in most cases, from site to site,) he traces the outlines or the station of the primitive churches—the first to echo the blessed word, the 'glad tidings of salvation;' and to his eyes the Christian walls of Pergamos and Sardis, Philadelphia and Thyatira, are not rude, unintelligible masses, but endeared and consecrated objects, that, though now mute, were once 'vocal with the Maker's praise,' and echoed by the voices of those who received their mission and their instruction from the voice of God himself. Nor is this all. He may seat himself in the shade of those ruins, and, recurring to his book—the legacy of his Saviour—he may read the instruction and discipline addressed by the Apostles to the first Christians that congregated here; and moreover immeasurably increase the interest and the awe he must feel, by tracing in this volume, and in the dread prediction of eighteen centuries ago, the very picture of the present desolation of the 'seven Churches of Asia.' The lapse of time, and all the sorrow and the sin that has filled up the long interval may disappear from his eyes; but here is the prophecy, and here is its fulfilment!—a fulfilment to the very letter of the holy text. With convictions like these, the stones that strew the ground, the rent fragments, that still rise in air, though 'trembling to their fall,' are not, in his eyes, merely the melancholy ruins of human industry and ingenuity; they are records of his God, and of the will of that Providence, whose ways, inscrutable as they may be, he is taught to consider as ever just, with a tendency to mercy."

The curious surveys everywhere extant of Bethlehem, Nazareth, and Jerusalem, places so famous for the birth, the life, the sufferings, and death of our blessed Lord and Saviour, suffer us not to be unacquainted with their situation and present state: but a sadder fate long seemed to hang over the seven Churches of Asia, to which the Everlasting Son of the Father vouchsafed to send those intimations recorded in the first three chapters of the Apocalypse. Until Dr. Smith, the Chaplain to the British Embassy at Constantinople, visited them in person, more than a century and a half ago, their very existence was scarcely known in civilised Europe. His work naturally rendered the tour of such of them as were more easily accessible, popular among those enterprising Europeans whom interest or curiosity drew to the Levant.

By far the most full, complete, and perfect view of these seven sacred Churches, as they now exist, however, is contained in the very interesting and valuable work now before us. For the tour, or the descriptive part of the volume, we were originally indebted to the "Amulet," one of our now numerous family of Annuals, which seeks to combine solid and interesting information with elegant amusement. To the work, in its new and separate form, are annexed accurate views of the Seven Churches, sketched, each upon the spot, and also a map, copied, with some slight alterations, from that of Mr. Arundell.

The Cabinet. By John Aitkin.

The Editor of these selections is already known to the public by the taste and skill he has exhibited in former literary productions of the same character. The duty of a selector is a delicate one, and we do not know that we have ever seen it discharged with greater felicity than by Mr. Aitkin. He tells us that he has done his utmost to render the present volume not unworthy of its predeceasors; and we, in our turn, have the pleasure to tell him, that, to the best of our judgment, he has fully succeeded. We agree with him in thinking that books of this description are amongst the most amusing in the whole circle of literature, and that they are objects of preference to a numerous class of readers, who have neither time nor opportunity to cull beauties for themselves. The Author is so modest as to say, that he does not defend the principle of selections in general; but its defence does not appear to us to be very difficult. No popular writer is injured by selections from his works; on the contrary, a new field of reputation is laid open to him; for he becomes known to a multitude of readers, who might never, in any other way, have become acquainted with his genius, and many of whom will doubtless be induced, by the excellence of detached fragments, to make themselves familiar with the entire work, from which they were broken by the hand of the selector. Judicious selections are, in fact, nothing more than advertisements of an author's claims on public admiration: they serve the very same purpose as extracts in newspapers, which are so far from being deemed injurious to good writers, that their insertion is not unfrequently secured by the payment of money. As to the gain to the public by such productions, it is so very clear, that it were lost time to set about proving it. The "contents" of Mr. Aitkin's present collection exhibit an eminent array of the first names in modern British literature: we have extracts from Shelley, Scott, Coleridge, Wilson, Campbell, Wordsworth, Hogg, Ritchie, Byron, James, &c. &c., all, with very few exceptions, remarkably interesting and characteristic. There are (in addition to the prose selections, which form the major part of the book) a good many elegant pieces of poetry, also from the most distinguished writers of the age. The translation of the beautiful German story, "Undine," by Mr. Weir, which is given entire in the Cabinet, would alone render the volume a valuable and agreeable acquisition to any library. On the whole, the work stands but little in need of our commendation, so effectually does it recommend itself by the admirable materials of which it is composed.

The Member. By the Author of "The Ayrshire Legatees."

A clever little book the volume before us cannot be denied to be. The humour dry; the remarks rather shrewd than deep; in fact we see, in every page, that peculiar manner of thought and expression which has placed Mr. Galt so high amongst the popular authors of the time. The subject-matter (an important ingredient in a book) consists in the sayings and doings, &c. of a Nabob from beyond Tweed, during several sessions of Parliament, in which he was representative of the borough of Frailtown. It is unnecessary

to say, that politics is the staple material of such a work. The dedication to the celebrated Billy Holmes is excellent in its way:—"If the Reform Bill passes," says Archibald Jobbry, the autobiographer, "which an offended Providence seems, I fear, but too likely to permit, your own brilliant and distinguished career as a patriotic senator is probably also drawing to a conclusion." Poor Billy Holmes, we fear this is too true! Alas! what will become of the whipper-in, when the pack shall be no more? It is a painful subject; let us leave it for the present, and pass to the Nabob and his reasons for getting himself made a Parliament man. The chief of these is to enable himself to provide for his poor relations, ("All gaping, like voracious larks, for a pick,") without trenching on the fortune he has brought from India. In his negotiation for a seat, he makes the following profession of his principles:—"Between Whigs and Tories I can make no distinction. A Tory is but a Whig in office, and a Whig but a Tory in opposition, which makes it not difficult for a conscientious man to support the Government." Well did this distinction merit the compliment:—"Really, Mr. Jobbry, ye were always thought a far-sighted man, that could see as well through a nether mill-stone as another man through a stone wall; and without complimenting you, I must say that you entertain very creditable notions of government, not to be yet a Member." The whole history of the way in which Mr. Jobbry obtains his seat, with his subsequent election, is characteristic and amusing: but it is only fair to say, that there is a good deal of acute observation mixed with the humour of the story; Whig is attacked as well as Tory; official blunders are exposed as well as Parliamentary prostitution; several useful hints are thrown out on some important subjects;—for instance—"private bills" and "poor-rates;" emigration and public works are recommended, *en passant*; and though there cannot be said to be depth or originality in the remarks on economy and finance, it must be admitted that they are generally ingenious, and in many cases, just. A family named Selby, ruined by a public-spirited project of the father, and a long protracted suit to Ministers for reimbursement, is the subject of a kind of episode, which is well introduced, and told with considerable pathos. On the whole, the book is entertaining, and will be popular, though it were too much to say that it will add much fresh honour to the name of the Author.

Memoirs of Great Commanders. By G. P. R. James, Esq. 3 vols.

We have here Mr. James in a new character; and he is welcome in any. As a biographer, or, to use his more favoured and more modest title, a writer of memoirs, he will prove a no less agreeable companion than when delighting his readers with the marvellous adventures of "Darnley" or "De L'Orme." Indeed, there is so complete an air of romance over the work before us, that we have been at times doubtful whether the characters he has described, and the scenes he has delineated, are not rather the creatures of his own brain, than actors who have played their parts in the great drama of life, and events that are so many undisputed matters of history. The Memoirs are penned in so pleasant a style, the writing is so graceful and easy, the illustrative anecdotes are so skilfully introduced, and the deductions, with one or two exceptions, to which we shall presently refer, so accurate and just, that we venture to assert, it will yield to few works of fiction in amusement and interest. But the persons he has selected from the list of gone-by worthies are fitting heroes of romance, and might each supply abundant materials for the three volumes he has devoted to them all. On this ground we can scarcely complain that the number is so limited, although we did certainly anticipate that "Memoirs of Great Commanders" would have included more than a dozen. But if there be many whose names might have been added to, there is not one who ought to have been omitted from, the collection. The following are introduced:—Henry V., King of England; John Plantagenet, Duke of Bedford; Gonzalves de Cordova; the Duke of Alva; Oliver Cromwell; George Monk, Duke of Albemarle; Marshal Turenne; the Great Condé; John Churchill, Duke of Marlborough; Prince Eugene, of Savoy; Earl of Peterborough; John Manners, Marquis of Granby; and General Wolfe.

Having said much in praise of the work, we are compelled to express some dissatisfaction at parts of it. Our objections lie chiefly, or indeed solely, against the Memoir of Oliver Cromwell, who has not, we think, and mean to show, received justice at the hands of his biographer. That Mr. James is a Tory (the term having been revived in politics, may, we presume, be restored to literature) we have ample and sufficient proof; that he is a Tory also, who cannot see much that is good, but who perceives all that is evil, in his opponents, is to us as certain. Old Noll is, therefore, brought up for judgment, and receives his sentence from one whom we cannot consider an impartial judge. Mr. James, in summing up his opinions of the Protector, thus expresses himself:—"A man's character can alone be traced to his actions, and, inasmuch as Cromwell studiously strove to veil the motives of every thing he did under the most varied and most impenetrable disguises, many of the finer shades of his mind are lost, never to be discovered; but, at the same time, the fact of his universal deceitfulness stands forth more prominently." Now this sentence is alone sufficient proof that Mr. James is less disposed to trace the character of Cromwell to his actions than to his motives—to motives the nature of which his biographer imagines he can fathom at the very moment that he pronounces them to have been veiled under impenetrable disguises. "He cheated all classes," continues our Author; "he betrayed all parties, and all men, and probably there did not exist one individual who could say that Cromwell treated him with perfect sincerity." That Cromwell was a man full of subtle contrivances, in a word, that he was a profound politician, no one will attempt to deny: and in a ruler it has ever been esteemed a virtue to be so thoroughly acquainted with the moods and minds of men, as to be capable of moulding them to state purposes. The relation of man to man is widely different from that of the governor towards the governed, and that the Protector was placed in a position in which policy, often narrow, and at times crooked, became absolutely necessary for advancing his own honour and the national glory, is, we imagine, as clear as that he existed. What can scarcely be pardoned in a legitimate sovereign was, therefore, allowable in

one who, not being the accident of an accident, had no "divine right" to sovereign power, bestowed upon him only by the people, who called upon him to rule over them. "His aim was his own aggrandizement, his principle selfishness, his means hypocrisy," says Mr. James, who, unable, from the reason above stated, to discover "the finer shades of his mind," has thought proper to pourtray him as a wholesale dealer in iniquity. But the biographer has forgotten the proud station that England occupied during the Protectorate,* and that Oliver was never even accused of sacrificing a single atom of the national honour to any interests of his own. The flag of England has never since waved so proudly in a foreign port, nor have her guns since spoken with such unanswerable arguments in the cause of humanity. Upon this theme we might dilate at much longer space than we can afford. We are, therefore, at issue with Mr. James touching his biography of the Protector, and reject in toto the authority upon which Oliver Cromwell is declared to have been "a hypocrite, a knave, and a villain." Yet this is the estimate of his character formed, written, and promulgated in the nineteenth century, by an accomplished author and an enlightened man. It is only another proof how completely prejudice is blindness. We must refer to one or two circumstances as mis-stated by Mr. James, in order to bear out the assertion with which we mean to conclude, that he has not studied the character and times of the Protector with the same care and attention he has bestowed upon the other great Commanders who figure in his work. Mr. James states, that Cromwell's favourite daughter, Elizabeth, (Mrs. Claypole,) "after the death of her husband, Mr. Claypole, never fully recovered from the sorrows of such a loss." And he afterwards adds, that "her husband's death had brought a great melancholy upon her." Now the fact is, that Mr. Claypole survived his wife many years, and carried the Sword of State before Richard Cromwell, when his Highness went to open his Parliament; and farther, that in 1678, he was sent to the Tower, on a charge of consorting with the old Oliverian party.

This is by no means a solitary instance of error: but this and others justify us in concluding, that if Mr. James had studied Oliver more, he would have aspersed him less; that, in short, he commenced his task with a determination to know no good thing of one who, though he "achieved fortune," was not "born to fortune." These are not times when, upon such a topic, we are to be more gentle than firm—when delicacy is to be resorted to rather than truth. We must condemn the matter and the manner of Mr. James's Memoir of Oliver Cromwell, and, above all, the tone of mind in which he approached so difficult and so hazardous a task. It is fortunate for the memory of Old Noll, that his reputation has been in other hands, and that they have not permitted it to go forth to the world as that of one who lived "a knave, a hypocrite, and a villian," and who "died universally hated, condemned, and despised." He succeeded a weak and foolish Prince, and preceded a base, a licentious, and a useless one; and if his son had possessed half the energy of the father, history would never have presented to us the picture of a whole family exiled almost by universal consent, to give place to a cold and unpopular monarch, who was welcomed only because England was sick and wearied of a feeble and worthless race, that had been a hundred times weighed in the balance and a hundred times found wanting.

* It is worthy of remark, that Lockart, Cromwell's Ambassador in France, thus expressed himself to Bishop Burnet:—"When he was afterwards sent, as Ambassador to Charles the Second, he had nothing of that regard that was paid to him in Cromwell's time."

Chantilly, 3 vols.

From the announcements which have preceded this work, we supposed on opening it we should find something very mysterious and modern; instead of that we are carried back to the days of yore, and there are no mysteries but what belong properly to all fictions. Chantilly is in reality three well-written tales, of which its environs are the scene; just short historical novels. The first, "d'Espignac," is an interesting story, well invested with the picturesque air of the period—that of Henri III. who as well as Henri IV. appears on the scene. The second is in the time of Charlemagne, and we like it less than its predecessor. The third is during the reign of Louis XIII. and is our favourite of the three; though short, the story is conducted with much dramatic skill, and the historical personages well introduced. Richelieu is sketched with equal truth and animation. We should say that "Chantilly" is a first work, and by a female hand. We must add that it is one of great promise. The author possesses the art (so difficult to define in what it consists) of telling a story well; the scenes are animated, and the interest well sustained; and truly, in these dull days, a reader ought to be very grateful for a little amusement.

The Shakspearian Dictionary, forming a general Index to all the popular Expressions and most striking Passages in the Works of Shakspeare. By Thomas Dolby.

If this be a task worth doing, it yet remains to be done. Mr. Thomas Dolby, the author, we imagine, of "The Cook's Directory," has made a sad hash of William Shakspeare. We might easily fill a dozen pages of beauties which this collector of *all* the popular expressions and most striking passages of the Bard of Avon has thought proper to omit, and as many more of passages and expressions, which are neither striking nor popular, but which have found admittance into "The Shakspearian Dictionary." The latter more readily present themselves; ex. gr. after the word ASS, we find, "Now what a thing it is to be an ass!" After the word BENEDICTION we have "Bless thy five wits." After the word BEGONE, "Hag-seed hence." We go no farther than the second letter of the alphabet. A few examples of another kind:—under the head VACANCY, our collector hath it:—

"———— the city cast
Her people out upon her, and Anthony,
Enthroned in the market-place, did sit alone."

Under that of BILLOWS—"What care these roarers for the name of king?" and under that of DEATH—"*Et tu, brute?* then fall Cæsar."

Enough; or if we must quote another passage, it shall be this:—

"*We* do not like this fooling."

Mr. Thomas Dolby had better let Mr. William Shakspeare alone. He is guilty of the high crime of cutting and maiming, and he must answer accordingly. Let us have the immortal bard whole and entire, as often as printers and publishers may please, but no more such *olla podridas* as that prepared for us by Mr. Thomas Dolby.

Italian Republics.—The Cabinet Cyclopædia.

The volume before us is not to be considered as an abridgement of M. Sismondi's great work on the same noble subject. He tells us himself that it is "an entirely new history," in which, with his eyes fixed solely on the free people of the several Italian States, he has studied to pourtray, within a moderate compass, at once compatible with the animation of the narrative, and the interest of the reader, their first redemption, their heroism, and their misfortunes. Justice requires us to say, that the Author has sustained his reputation in this attempt. He has treated his favourite theme in a manner at once luminous, concise, and masterly. The immense mass of historical information comprised in his first production, he has compressed, by the sacrifice of details and episodes, into a brief, but well delineated outline of Italian history. Those who have already traversed that splendid field will find here a valuable abstract, such as it is not too much to say no other hand in Europe could have drawn up: and those whose range of reading has been less extensive, will find it no less worthy their attention as an introductory work, not only replete itself with interest, but pointing to farther sources of information, should it be the desire of the philosophic student to possess himself more fully of a branch of European history remarkably fruitful in moral and political instruction. We have said that M. Sismondi alone could have produced the book before us. It required his long familiarity with the subject in all its details; it required his research; it required that commanding view which his previous labours had enabled him to take of the materials before him. No other writer could have rejected with the same ease those minute details which at once impede brevity and diminish interest; no other writer could have been so successful in distinguishing what is valuable to him who reads, from what is arduous to him who writes. And these were amongst the motives which induced this most distinguished of modern annalists to undertake the present work; he felt his own peculiar fitness to undertake it; and he has laid the commonwealth of letters under fresh obligations by leaving its execution to no inferior pen. His appetite for the theme must, however, be said to have been the chief motive which influenced him. "At a moment," he says in the preface, "when the rights of nations are weighed anew in the balance of public opinion; when diplomacy and war have been invoked, in turn, to give or take away from nations the faculty of advancing without limit in civilization, under their respective laws; at such a moment, it was still more flattering and precious in my eyes, to lay before the two powerful nations which glory in being without a master, the claims of ill-fated Italy to enjoy the same freedom. I thus found the opportunity of re-producing in the two languages of freemen the memory of what Italy was the first to achieve for obtaining the greatest of blessings—the memory of the impulse and example she gave, and which all others but followed; and, at the same time, the memory of those crimes of her oppressors which have robbed her of the advantages with which she has endowed the rest of the human race."

The Romance of History—Italy. By Charles Macfarlane, Esq. 3 vols.

Accident has delayed our notice of this new and desired addition to the "Romance of History," by Mr. Macfarlane, the character of whose previous writings, as well as the attractiveness of the subject he has here selected for illustration, demanded earlier justice. Some books, however, can afford to wait better than others. Mr. Macfarlane's three volumes are not a novel of a day, or of a season; nor will their interest fade with the monthly fashions. The Romance of the History of Italy, following that of England, Spain, and France, could hardly have been confided to better hands than those of Mr. Macfarlane, who, both in his subject and his mode of treating it, is not eclipsed by his co-labourers in the field of romance, Neele, Ritchie, and Trueba. He has, to use his own words, "dwelt long on the dark years of the middle ages, thinking them more peculiarly within the province of romantic annals;" and he has also laid the scenes of his tales (there are nearly twenty of them) more frequently in the south than the north of Italy, "because the history and scenery of the kingdom of Naples are, in my opinion, still more romantic than those of Upper Italy." Additional value is conferred on many of these tales by the circumstance of their being written at Naples, in the midst of the scenes described; and the Author has availed himself of his local knowledge with infinite advantage in many particulars. We have before had occasion to regard Mr. Macfarlane as a traveller of taste, and we have many indications of it in the descriptions scattered through his present production. His fictions are now and then bare of interest, or feeble in imaginative charms; but they are never without some graphic picture of characters or customs, places or persons, religious ceremonials, or moral delineations, to redeem them. They form a pleasing diorama of Italy, of the lights and the shadows of her history, during an important interval of time—from the sixth to the seventeenth century. Who can fail to be interested by such a view of Italy, from the pen of a writer who tells us that he has passed a good portion of his life in that beautiful country, "with little else to do but to see, and to admire?"

Dendy on Dreams.

There is a great deal more of metaphysical learning and acute investigation in this elegant little treatise than we have at present either time or limits to examine as they deserve. On some few points we should venture to entertain an opinion differing from that of the Author; but, upon the whole, his conclusions appear drawn

with truth and accuracy, and fully warranted by well-established data. He is evidently a man of extensive reading, and as extensive observation; and how far an abstruse psychological question can be rendered generally interesting, is happily exemplified in the manner in which he has treated his subject. The predisposing and proximate causes, as well as the nature of that peculiar state of the physical and moral constitution implied by the word Dream, form only a part of his essay. Most other transient illusions of the imagination, or temporary interruptions of those faculties, which, when properly balanced, constitute the sound and healthy mind, are severally considered under the heads of Somnambulism, Trance, Reverie, &c., and many interesting cases illustrative of each are introduced. We must not omit another claim to commendation which Mr. Dendy's treatise possesses, and which we heartily wish could be more generally bestowed upon the labours of speculative physiologists. No inference has been drawn from the subject under his consideration, which in the slightest degree militates against the doctrine of the immaterial nature of the mystical essence within us; nor has he considered, with many who have bestowed their attention upon investigation of the same character, the beautiful and indefinable connection between the resident spirit, and the organs by which it holds correspondence with the world of substance around it, as a ground for unhallowed inferences and "conclusions most forbidden." Revealed truth is indeed nowhere expressly introduced into the discussion. This would be inconsistent with the nature of the work, and its Author has very wisely carried the law which Lord Bacon has laid down upon the point with respect to physical inquiries, into the higher region of abstract philosophy; yet it is evident, from the whole tenor of his dissertation, that he considers the highest human knowledge only arrayed in its proper garb, when standing as the willing and humble disciple of an infinitely greater and infallible authority. Such, surely, is the proper course to be pursued in all researches of a like tendency. Investigation carried on upon any other principle must invariably end in the weariness and discontent of the adventurer; and learning the most extensive, without this safeguard, necessarily sinks at once to the level of unenlightened or infatuated delusion. Mr. Dendy, with the modesty which distinguishes most men of talent, apologizes, in his preface, for bringing to his task powers inadequate to its completion in a manner satisfactory to himself. This consciousness of imperfection must, of course, to a greater or less degree, accompany every effort of human intellect; but, in reply to the doubts he has expressed of his claim to a hearing after the able writers who have preceded him in his path, we shall merely observe, that in our opinion, there is not an individual of science and ability in the kingdom, who would not derive much information from his labours, and very considerable pleasure from his judicious exertions.

The False Step, and The Sisters. 3 vols.

These three volumes have, in our estimation, one very important recommendation—they present us with two tales instead of one. The difficulty, or we should rather say, the impossibility, of getting through three volumes, is not to be estimated by reading Ivanhoes and Anastasiuses; but we must take the common run of triple-volumed fictions, and we shall see, in at least fifteen cases out of twenty, how much more the novelist would have done, had he done less. If the writer of "The False Step" had determined to beat his grain of gold into a leaf of the usual dimensions, and attempted, as some would have done, to spin his scanty materials into a three-volumed plot, we must have left him, at the outset, "to finish his journey alone." As it is, our progress is rather slow: but we are seduced to proceed by the knowledge that the conclusion is not far off. His stories are not without their moral meaning, or the power of touching the heart; yet they are as common-place in some parts as they are extravagant in others. His characters either do nothing or a great deal: in these tales the principle of action seems to be violence. We should sympathise much more with the sorrows of Jeannette Lindsay, if we could bring ourselves to believe that there was any truth or probability in them; and we should like the second tale, "The Sisters," infinitely better if we could find any thing to lighten and redeem the desolation that reigns in it. More nature, with less effort at effect, would have made these tales acceptable to all: as they are, they can please those only who are attracted by something startling, and regard the sacrifice of truth and reason as a matter of minor importance.

Canterbury Tales. By Sophia and Harriett Lee. Vol. I. (and Vol. XII. of Standard Novels.)

This work will doubtless prove one of the most popular in the series of "Standard Novels." The compliment which Lord Byron paid to it, in selecting one of the stories as the groundwork of a tragedy, had induced many a reader to search out the original from the book-shelves of the circulating library, where it had been long neglected for more recent and more attractive novels. It was, however, rarely to be found, even in these repositories of the illustrious dead, and continued to be much talked of and little read. It is now within the reach of all, and we venture to assert that it will disappoint none. The stories are of the most romantic character; with many of the faults, but also many of the advantages of the old school, when writers had no thought of stretching out into three volumes a tale that might have been condensed, and with advantage, into one. There is, nevertheless, incident enough in any one of those before us to have formed a complete work upon the modern system; and if Miss Lee had been an author of the nineteenth century, she would have doubtless filled half a library, instead of enabling us to purchase for a dozen shillings all the productions of her pen.

The elder sister, Sophia Lee, died in 1824, having written only three stories of the collection. The survivor, Harriett, has given a brief preface with the present edition. We should have been well pleased to have found it longer. The following is the conclusion:—

"Before I finally dismiss this subject, I think I may be permitted to observe, that when these volumes first appeared, a work bearing distinctly the title of 'Tales,' professedly adapted to dif-

ferent countries, and either abruptly commencing with, or breaking into, a sort of dramatic dialogue, was a novelty in the fictions of the day. Innumerable 'Tales' of the same stamp, and adapted in the same manner to all classes and all countries, have since appeared, with many of which I presume not to compete in merit, though I think I may fairly claim priority of design and style."

The New Bath Guide; or Memoirs of the B—n—r—d Family. A new edition, with a Biographical and Topographical Preface, &c. By John Britton, F.S.A.

Mr. Britton is a most indefatigable antiquarian. He is never weary, and, we may add, never wearisome. Yet his calling is not one of the most popular: it requires considerable skill to render that attractive which is usually "caviare to the multitude." The author of some half a hundred tomes, upon every possible subject to which the epithet of dulness may be, under ordinary circumstances, with safety applied, Mr. Britton has contrived to win his way into favour with the general reader, and to render attractive the most unpromising and apparently most unpalatable topics. He has here, however, more fertile ground. Few there be who have not, at some time or other, enjoyed the genuine humour of Christopher Ansty—a humour that "age cannot stale," inasmuch as its groundwork is human nature, which varies little in the course of a century. Mr. Britton has added to the poem much interesting explanatory matter, with anecdotes of the author, and of the many persons who had to endure his lash. The value of the present edition has another recommendation—it is illustrated by the comic pencil of George Cruikshank.

Merlet's French Accidence.

Although more works have perhaps been published upon the elements of the French Language than on any given subject whatever, it is a well-known and acknowledged fact that there is ample room for improvement in them all. Mr. Merlet's Accidence is decidedly one of the best we have seen, and comprises within a small compass all that is necessary to be understood by the young student previously to entering upon the perusal of the French classics. We hope it will be generally received into our schools, and in some measure supersede those more bulky volumes with their innumerable annotations and philological discussions, upon which so much time is uselessly employed. To the junior classes we imagine it will be found particularly useful, and it may be viewed in the light of an excellent substitute for the Grammars of Chambaud and Levizac, until the judgment of the pupil is sufficiently matured to appreciate the labours of these authors upon points where their information is really and peculiarly valuable.

Family Classical Library, No. XXVI. Plutarch, Vol. IV.

We have already had occasion to mention in terms of praise the manner in which this edition of Langhorne's Plutarch is prepared to meet the public eye. The volume last published contains the lives of Cimon, Lucullus Nicias, Marcus Crassus, Sertorius, Eumenes, and Agesilaus. Upon the text we have of course no new remarks to offer. We shall merely observe that the number before us is quite equal to those which have preceded it in the beauty of its typography, and that a considerable improvement has been made in the embellishments. Mr. Valpy's Classical Library is, we believe, going on prosperously, and we have additional proof presented to us, as the series proceeds, that its success is well merited.

The Phenomena of Nature familiarly explained.

We are fully of opinion that children cannot be introduced at too early an age to the first principles of Natural Philosophy. This is a branch of study of all others the most likely to engage the attention, and promote those habits of inquiry which it should be the object of every person engaged in education to induce. Every effort, therefore, which is made to place the common phenomena in the material world in such a light as to render the laws of which they are the consequence intelligible to the infant capacity, is intitled *per se* to commendation. Whether the translation of Wilhelm Von Turk's work, however, is the best means which could be adopted to introduce such information to a child's notice, is a point upon which we entertain very considerable doubt. There is a great deal of what is interesting, and much that is important, condensed within its pages; but on the other hand many frivolities have been retained, which are out of place even in a work intended merely for the youngest intellect. We object also to the form of question and answer, which, above all other methods of written instruction, requires the most skill to manage properly. There are also occasional faults in grammar in the volume, which show at least a great degree of carelessness on the part of the translator. After all deductions, however, are made, there will still remain much valuable matter, and any person, whose judgment may enable him to select it, will find it answer very well the purpose for which it is intended.

The Georgian Era; Memoirs of the most eminent Persons who have flourished in Great Britain from the Accession of George I. to the Demise of George IV. Vol. 1.

This is a beautiful specimen of printing, with some hundred or two of illustrative wood cuts, professing to be portraits of the most eminent persons of the Georgian Era. It is entirely biographical, beginning with George I. and reaching to our own times; and, as a book of reference, is one of the most useful and agreeable we have ever been able to consult, judging from this first volume, which contains only the Memoirs of the Royal Family, the Pretenders and their adherents, and of individuals distinguished in the Church, the Senate, and among Dissenters. It will be, indeed, a most complete and valuable work when finished. We must bear testimony to the accuracy and fairness with which the editor has collected his materials, and the agreeable manner in which a vast deal of information has been condensed into the smallest possible space. The task is evidently one of great labour, and there are very few to whom it could have been

with safety committed. He merits more than common praise for the success with which it has been thus far accomplished. The expense of getting up the volume must have been enormous, and we trust the undertaking will prosper. It is one of those productions that in other countries, where the spread of knowledge is considered a national duty, would have met with national encouragement. As it is, however, the enterprising publishers must look to those who are, after all, the best patrons of literature—the people.

A Catechism of Phrenology, illustrative of the Principles of that Science. By a Member of the Phrenological Society of Edinburgh.

We have at present no desire to offer an opinion of our own upon the much-talked of, but little understood subject, to explain and illustrate which this little book is published. It is probable, however, that we may hereafter canvass it somewhat fully, or rather listen to the advocates on both sides, and enlighten our readers with our own conclusions therefrom. We are bound to say, that, although it has by no means removed all our doubts, "The Catechism of Phrenology" is a sensible and well-written work, and will, at least, enable the reader to obtain a correct idea of the "science" at a very small sacrifice of time and money. Certain it is, that the weapon most generally opposed to the arguments of phrenologists is ridicule, and that its opponents have found it more easy to amuse than to convince those who have listened to their replies. We might doubtless be ourselves "very facetious" with such a theme; and if we are content to allow a free passage to this little publication, we expect some credit for the sacrifice of sundry smart sayings, that might be, at all events, upon a par with those which have been less generous to the science and its professors. We must, however, hint to the Author, that many of his friends may not be learned enough to understand, much less appreciate, such passages as the following:—

Q. Where is the organ of alimentiveness situated?

A. Probably at the Zygomastic fossa.

The Christian Philosopher. By William Martin.

The design of this excellent little work is to exhibit, in the outlines of natural history, and the elements of physics, the wisdom, beneficence, and superintending providence of the Deity, as displayed in the works of the visible creation. In natural history are detailed the more striking characteristics of the mineral, vegetable, and animal kingdoms. In the zoological portion, some of the proofs of wisdom and design in the adaptation of means to an end are selected, we observe, from the incomparable Paley. In the geographical part, information is afforded on the present moral and intellectual state of the world, and the simpler and more easily comprehended parts only of physical science are introduced, while each of these subjects is farther considered in a series of original poetical illustrations. Of these the principal topics are the power, the wisdom, and the goodness of the Creator, the duty of worship in both its constituent parts of prayer and praise, the beauty of holiness, and the fulness and perfection of that which is from above.

The volume is from a provincial press (Uxbridge), and we have heard that the Author is a self-educated man. It reflects much credit on his attainments in human knowledge, and, what is much more, in the wisdom of the heart, for every page has for its distinguishing characteristic the stamp of piety, and the enforcement of Christian principles.

Selections from the Prose Works of Robert Southey, Esq. LL.D.

We had occasion lately to notice a volume entitled "Selections from the Poetical Works of Robert Southey;" and the present work is own brother to the former, being a compilation from the prose works of the same Author, upon precisely the same plan, and in the same order, commencing with specimens of "Espriella's Letters," and continued, according to the chronological arrangement, down to extracts from the "Colloquies on the Progress and Prospects of Society." From the rich and varied stores of Mr. Southey's learning, and the English excellence and admirable purity of his style, we think a selection of this kind, intended for the use of the young, well deserving a favourable reception.

The Mythology of Ancient Greece and Italy, for the use of Schools. By Thomas Keightley, Author of the "Outlines of History," in "The Cabinet Cyclopædia," &c.

Mr. Keightley's larger work on Classical Mythology, of which this little volume is an abridgement for the use of schools and very youthful students, is by far the most complete and unexceptionable manual of mythology we have. The subject possesses a just claim to the attention of every educated person, not only from the number and variety of beautiful allusions to which it gives birth, and which it alone can render intelligible, in every work of fiction, ancient or modern, but also as affording considerable insight into the opinions and belief of the most polished and intellectual of the heathen nations of antiquity, and thus furnishing important aids towards a philosophical consideration of the human mind, its propensities, and its powers.

We think this tasteful little treatise well deserving of adoption in all places of education. It contains the information requisite for beginners, systematically arranged, and freed, not only from the errors, but much more, from any taint of that indelicacy which has too often deformed works of this kind.

The wood-cuts with which the volume is embellished are partly taken from antiques, and partly from the designs of Flaxman. The drawings are by Brooke, and are very spirited and actual.

Numismatic Manual. By John Y. Akerman.

Addison says, that "a series of an Emperor's coins is his life digested into annals;" and here we have a valuable manual of condensed information respecting the coins and medals of Greece, Rome, and Great Britain, illustrated with plates

rom the originals. The study of Numismatics has been a subject of ridicule to some, who have regarded it as merely antiquarian idleness; but to the historian, and the admirer of classical literature, medals and coins present many valuable illustrations, which exist in no other shape, and the artist often derives from them important aid in his historical compositions. Juvenal seems to regard them as a gallery of miniature portraits, when he calls them, humorously enough,

" Concisum argentum in titulos, faciesque minutas.'

To all collectors, and others, who derive either pleasure or advantage from this study, and cannot afford time or patience for the perusal of the numerous and voluminous treatises which exist upon the subject, we think Mr. Akerman's little work must prove very acceptable.

The Wanderer's Romaunt. First Canto.

We have been much pleased with the poem before us. That it is the work of a young man, and a novice, would appear from the preface, but from no other part. There is a wildness and originality, a pathos mixed with deep melancholy, a bitterness and scorn, which evidence the possession of the attributes of poetry; and if our limits permitted, we could lay before our readers many passages in support of our opinion.

The introductory stanzas are beautiful, and it will, we think, be evident that the writer of them must attain a high poetical reputation. In describing his passage from Bombay, and his touching at St. Helena—in apostrophising Napoleon, the Poles, and liberty all over the world,—in painting the " blue waters and blue skies, for ever changing and for ever free," the Author has written good poetry,—but he has also given proofs of a brooding melancholy which marks him as a disappointed, dissatisfied man.

The notes to the canto are excellent. We extract one of them relative to Sir Hudson Lowe's treatment of Napoleon:—

" Napoleon mourned his fortune and his exile beneath the willows that wither over his tomb. The crystal stream which murmured along their roots, was, by a petty mind, diverted from its channel, and the trees which bent their graceful foliage on the fallen hero were also doomed to decay. Some thanks of feeling are due to Major-General Dallas, who commanded new willows to be planted."

Herbert's Country Parson; or a Priest to the Temple.

" In 1630," says Izaak Walton, " George Herbert was inducted into the good and more pleasant than healthful parsonage of Bemerton, a mile from Salisbury. That Mr. Herbert might the better preserve those holy rules which such a priest as he intended to be, ought to observe; and that time might not insensibly blot them out of his memory, but that the next year might show him his variations from this year's resolutions; he therefore, did set down his rules, then resolved upon, in that order as the world now sees them printed in a little book called ' The Country Parson;' and his behaviour toward God and man may be said to be a practical comment on these, and the other holy rules set down in that useful book." So far old Izaak. The present work is simply a neat and cheap little republication of the " useful book" here panegyrised.

Introduction to Perspective, Practical Geometry, Drawing, and Painting. By John Hayter.

A new edition of Mr. Hayter's excellent work has been submitted to our inspection. We have heretofore had occasion to express our high opinion of its merits, and we are pleased to find it established in public favour. The Author has made several valuable additions to the volume, with a view to render it of greater practical utility to the younger students.

Samouelle's Entomological Cabinet.

We have rarely examined a more agreeable or a more useful little work than the one now under our notice. It is limited to a natural history of British Insects, published in a convenient form, in numbers, at a price exceedingly low, with six coloured illustrative prints to each part. It may not, and perhaps will not satisfy those who have made entomology the study of years; but as an introduction to the science, or a guide to those who have made some progress in it, we know of no work that can be compared to it, taking into account the trifling sacrifice which the reader or the purchaser is called upon to make. The natural size of each insect is given with the enlarged view, and coloured with the greatest delicacy and care. It is unnecessary for us to recommend the study of entomology, but this little work, so well calculated to assist in its acquirement, merits and has our good opinion and our good word.

Arcana of Science and Art, for 1831.

It is with great pleasure that we find the success of the former volumes of this valuable record of whatever is new in science or interesting in art such as to encourage its publishers to make fresh exertions for public favour in the compilation for the year passed. Such a work is exceedingly valuable, and may be considered in the light of an Encyclopædia, to which the most eminent of their time for talent and attainments are constantly contributing. It is also, we believe, unique in its design and execution; and in looking over the table of contents, we are agreeably surprised at the extent of the information contained within so moderate a compass, and the order with which the papers are arranged under their respective heads. Upon the several subjects of mechanics, chemistry, natural history, geology, and astronomy, many interesting particulars have been collected; and although we are unable to trace each extract to its original source, we can perceive that several of the most respectable foreign journals, in addition to those of the highest reputation in our own country, have been consulted. We do not know by whom the volume before us has been edited, but from whatever hand it proceeds, it reflects equal credit upon the judgment and industry of the compiler, and we trust that extensive public patronage will be the reward of his exertions.

THE DRAMA.

It is not often that "extremes meet;" but when they do, it is not for nothing. They have met in the Drama this month with a vengeance! and we suspect (why not say, we hope?) their united results will give the *coup de grace* to that detestable system of dog-in-the-manger management, which will never cease but with the fall of the Great Houses—their fall, we mean, as exclusive receptacles of the regular national Drama.—"Robert the Devil," and the "Rent Day,"—the acmè of insane Fiction, and of its exact antithesis—the apotheosis of Blasphemy, Indecency, and Absurdity, on the one hand, and of blank and bare-faced reality on the other—Fuseli set to music, and Wilkie put into words—these are the dramatic representations with which the town is destined to be delighted and informed for the remainder of the season, at the only authorised homes of the regular Drama; while Macready, Charles Kemble, and Young, are laid on the shelf, and the Minors are prosecuted to ruin for playing "Hamlet" and "Othello!"

This is a state of things that cannot last. An over-strained and short-sighted selfishness will speedily bring about what reason and justice have long been crying out for in vain; and the evil will be removed by the same agency which effected it—as the sting of a venomous reptile is said to be cured by the crushed body of the offender.

Being assured of this, we shall feel the less shame and reluctance in wasting our time, and that of our readers, in briefly referring to the only novelties of the last month at the Great Houses—namely, those of which we have given the titles above.

"The Rent Day" was first played at Drury-Lane early in the month, and is the production of a writer (Mr. Jerrold) who has, in all that he has done, shown himself above the ordinary level of his brother melodramatists. His "Black-eyed Susan" is an admirable production: not as a base reality, but as a beautiful fiction—a high romance—a "romance of real life," if you please, but still a romance. But his "Rent Day" has no vestige of romance in it—it is a dreary reality—it is, as we have hinted above, two of Wilkie's pictures put into motion, and invested with words; nay, it is even attempted, in the course of it, to turn these two pictures, "The Rent Day," and the "Distraining for Rent," into *tableaux vivans*—simply omitting, of necessity, every vestige of that which makes the originals of the consummate painter more "alive" than all the "reality" in the world could make them—namely, the individual *expression* of each figure, and the impressive and consistent *sum* of expression to which all these amount! In "The Rent Day," Mr. Jerrold, on the hints furnished by Wilkie's two pictures above-named, constructs an ingenious plot, which he supplies with some good "situations," and invests with a dialogue of a very mongrel caste, it being at once natural and artificial, simple and elaborate; or, to speak more expressively, artificially natural, and elaborately simple and the effect of which is, therefore, the exact opposite of what it is intended to be. The characters consist of a rascally steward and his two creatures, a bailiff and an appraiser; two professed thieves from London; a broken-down farmer, with a wife and six small children; a pair of village sweethearts; and, lastly, the young Squire, who returns home from the gaming-table and the stews to talk virtue and act justice.

We were as little pleased with the acting of this drama as with the construction of it; the former being exactly correspondent with the latter—no less forced and elaborate in its simplicity, and no less false in its affected truth.

We shall not waste more words on this drama, nor should we have dwelt on it so long, but for a fact, which we are bound to state no less strongly than we have done opinions which it seems to contradict — namely, that the drama of the "Rent Day" was entirely successful on its first appearance, and has continued ever since to draw better houses than Macready's Virginius or Miss Kemble's Juliet! It has now, however, found a worthy rival, with which it seems likely to divide the town for the remainder of the season. This is no other than "Robert the Devil," who has just made his bow to us at both houses, under a new *alias* at each, and with different attributes. This drama has made so much noise for the last few weeks, in consequence of its extraordinary success in Paris, that a detailed description of its plots and incidents would be superfluous, especially as they have been repeated, *ad nauseam*, in every London journal during the last few days. We shall, therefore, suppose our readers already acquainted with the nature of this at once profane and obscene monstrosity, and shall only refer to the results of its transfer to our own national stage. And first of the so much-vaunted music of Meyerbeer,—which, it gives us real pleasure to state, does but in a very slight degree redeem from the mingled contempt and indignation which they deserve, the monstrosities and fooleries of this French emasculation of a piece of German *diablerie;* for "Robert the Devil" is but a sort of French "Faust," divested of the bitter irony, the pungent satire, the exquisite poetry, and the awful moral. The only piece of music deserving of high and unqualified commendation, is the

opening chorus—a bacchanalian, at once brilliant, original, and highly expressive of the mingled sentiments sought to be conveyed—those engendered by love and wine. The minstrel's air and its accompanying chorus, which follow in the same scene, are clever and effective; but their effect is the result of trick, not of any thing deserving the name of "music." The Princess has one very pleasing and brilliant air, of the joyous kind, in the second act; and Robert has also one, of a simple character, which is worthy of preservation. Having mentioned these, our debt of gratitude to this so extravagantly-extolled composition is paid—at least, a first hearing of it has left no other traces upon our memory, and *that* we take to be the true criterion. Of the scenery and *spectacle* we have almost as little to say. One scene, and one only, surpasses what we have hitherto witnessed in dramas of a similar character—we allude to the Abbey-scene, and the resuscitation and change of the Nuns. This scene—but especially at Covent-Garden—produces a very powerful and striking effect; but this effect is purchased at a price which should not have been paid for it. Nobody will suspect us of being over-nice in matters of this nature; but there are bounds even to stage-licence in these cases, and who shall say those bounds are not passed when three or four score of cowled nuns are changed—by devils' magic, and to do a devil's work—into as many half-naked dancing-girls—*the scene a church*, and the object lascivious blandishment—for a profane and evil purpose? The fact is, that, at an *English* theatre, the scene in question is an outrage on public decency—the most gross and mischievous that was ever yet offered to it.

Finally, as to the acting and singing of this piece, we have not a word to say in unqualified praise of either, at either house, with the exception of the choruses, which were exceedingly well executed. The two fiends were, in the hands of Mr. Phillips, at Drury-Lane, and Mr. Reynoldson, at Covent-Garden, no better than "lubber-fiends;" the two Roberts were as tame and mawkish as if all the Devil's share in them had been exorcised in their infancy; and all the rest of the personæ were insipidity itself.

Upon the whole, this much-bruited affair may be pronounced a signal failure in both cases, but especially at Drury-Lane, where it was heartily hissed on the first night; and the only good likely to result from it is, that which we have anticipated in the outset—namely, that, besides the salutary injury which it must inflict on the respective treasuries, its scenic splendours, worthless and unmeaning as they are, must throw into the shade all similar attempts hereafter.

SURREY THEATRE.

While the question between the major and minor theatres is exciting so much attention, we should recommend those who may take any interest in the affairs of the drama;—or, to put it in a more general form, who may feel any wish to pass a pleasant evening, to pay a visit to this theatre, which is a very favourable specimen of what a minor theatre might be expected to be in so intelligent an age as this. Shakspeare has been seen and heard here lately, in a style that might surprise some who are too exclusive to set their feet in any but patent establishments. A drama, founded on the novel of "Eugene Aram," has also been produced, and performed with more talent and effect than many houses of higher name can frequently command. Mr. Elton, who plays the principal character, is an actor of decided ability. His physical qualities, notwithstanding the slightness of his person, are in his favour; his features are marked and expressive, and his voice has something of the true tragic tone in it. The force and fervour which he threw into some of the scenes of this performance were only equalled by the taste, discrimination, and delicacy which characterized his delivery of other passages. Mrs. West, of whom we still have our Drury-lane recollections, is also here; and others, who seem to deserve the liberal applauses with which their efforts are greeted.

MUSIC.

She's on my Heart. Composed by Macdonald Harris.

The Lover of Mount St. Gothard. Composed by Macdonald Harris.

Although not equal, perhaps, to some of the former productions of this composer—such as "The Mariner's Child," and "The Romaic War Song," yet these songs possess a high degree of merit, both for beautiful melody and expression. In the latter, which will probably be the favourite, Mr. Macdonald Harris has entered deeply into the spirit of the poetry, and has imparted to it a sweetness and simplicity which frequently characterises his compositions. He is a composer of very considerable skill and taste, and his compositions are admirably suited for the drawing-room or the domestic circle. The words of the first-named song are from the pen of the Countess of Blessington.

FINE ARTS.

BRITISH INSTITUTION.—BRITISH WORKS OF ART.

It would appear to be the general opinion that the collection of pictures by native artists, now exhibiting in the gallery of the British Institution, does not come up to the average standard of attraction. The complaint is, that a large proportion of the whole number has been already exhibited; one journalist, indeed, has taken the matter so highly in dudgeon, as to have dispensed with individual criticism altogether; nay, almost with even a general notice of the opening—it was "tossed off" in about three lines. It has not, however, yet been our ill-fortune to attend any extensive exhibition of paintings that we did not leave with gratified feelings and new ideas; we therefore think to make it manifest, before the conclusion of this notice, that in the present collection the amateur will find a full three hours' amusement, and the connoisseur and critic (not synonyms—alas! for the artist) material for thought and applause.

The general grounds of objection we have to state against the exhibition, and which we will dismiss at once, before descending into individual and detailed remark, are, first, that it is to be feared an important line of demarcation, with regard to the admission of portraits, is already beginning to be infringed. It is true that a picture sent in, labelled, "Portrait of the late Mr. Northcote," "Portrait of the Hon. Mrs. Norton," would be refused admission; but designate them "Meditation," and "La Poetessa," and no question will arise as to the propriety of their being exhibited. The last-named picture is especially beautiful, painted with extreme delicacy and effect, but it is a portrait—a portrait, it is true, of a beautiful and accomplished woman, but still a portrait. A masquerade title then, and a masquerade dress, enable the artist to clear the barrier, and virtually to set aside a regulation of the Directors which could not fail to give general satisfaction. The final result of this adroit manœuvring, if not jealously watched, is obvious. The next objection we have to make, is, that the directing committee are not, we think, sufficiently discriminative as to the character of the works they admit. We would willingly see in the British Institution a display of the *élite* in native art, and not a rival of the great national reservoir at Somerset House, where the whole tide of tag-rag and bobtail rush in to fill the ample void, to bewilder the spectator, and almost to neutralize the effect of really meritorious production. It is not sufficient to say, that in the collection now exhibiting in Pall-Mall there are works of inferior grade—there are many which one would scarce look at twice, if weather-bound in a travellers' room by a rain-storm at north-east—a blast that, for sturdy perseverance, never yet met with a rival, save in the late Mr. Parke, the oboe-player. We would, then, in the British Institution—

"Fit 'artists' find, though few."

If the beautiful painting of Portsmouth from the King's Bastion, painted by Clarkson Stanfield, by the command of his Majesty, betrays any defects, these will probably be found in the too great prevalence of white in the picture, with the solid, rocky texture of the water, particularly in the foreground to the left. The general perspective, however, with the retreating objects in the distance—the finishing of the foreground to the right; and the perfectly English look of the atmosphere, render it a valuable work of art.

Mr. Creswick has three landscapes in the collection—the sketch marked No. 2, a view near Llangollen, is both pretty and vivid.

Mr. Daniell has several of his animated portraits of Oriental animals: the Bunt Fox of Africa, and the Rhinoceros, are very cleverly drawn and coloured.

What can we say to you, Alex. Fraser, expressive of our satisfaction and congratulation at the rapid improvement you have made within the last two or three years?—why, that you deserve all the success you have received, if it be only in just retribution for the frank and generous encouragement you afforded to poor Theodore Lane, when he needed the experience of a superior artist. In an age of coarse competition and envy, and not unfrequently of vulgar manœuvring, an act of disinterestedness should be made known, although it compromise the feelings of the party concerned. The interior of Teniers' painting-room, with the Artist at work upon his "Temptation of St. Anthony," which at once lifted Mr. Fraser into eminence, has this year been followed by a companion to it, entitled "The Antiquary," both pictures, we hear, the property of Lord Northwick. Independently of possessing a most accurate eye for the tones and surfaces of objects, this artist combines a judicious taste in the arrangement of his colours, with an admirably-mechanical hand for execution. Where delicacy and minuteness of finish are required, there he manifests equal patience with his countryman Wilkie (in his earlier works); and where freedom and quickness in effect are desirable, he wisely adopts the modern style of the same accomplished artist. The two modes of handling will be apparent in this

very clever picture. The still life — the breast-plate and shield in the foreground, &c. are worthy of Teniers; the draperies would not dishonour the Spanish school he has apparently had in his eye. If we are dissatisfied with any portion, it is with the countenance of the daughter, and with the right-hand of the old gentleman, which latter does not appear to us correctly drawn. An old Falconer, No 5, by the same artist, is fine in character, rich in combination of colour, and powerful in effect: the bird is beautifully painted.

Mr. Edwin Landseer has five subjects in the collection; one of them, the Interior of a Highlander's Cottage (and that, perhaps, one of the most artist-like of all his small pictures) has already been before the public. The others are, a Hawking group; the horses (particularly the grey one) as exquisitely finished as Wouvermans himself would have done; and a little boy-groom, whose attitude confirms him stable-born—a jockey from his cradle, the crib. The next is an "Auld Guid Wife," which seems the concentration of colour and finish. The third is a "Lassie herding Sheep;" the animals absolutely perfect as to delicacy of painting, variety and accuracy in the different hues of the wool, &c. and characteristic expression. The tone of the girl's flesh too equably suffused and brick-dust-like, and her general air and manner not sufficiently rustic. She looks like a patrician in masquerade. The last picture, entitled "The Challenge," 326, represents a red deer in the grey mist of early morning, sounding his trump of defiance to a distant rival, who deigns not to look round, but signifies his acknowledgement by a slight elevation of head and puff of steamy breath from his nostrils. There is a marvellous charm in the tone and keeping of this little picture.

Mr. Linnell has many admirers of his Landscapes, and we congratulate him therefore; to our taste, however, he wants vigour and variety, both in colour and handling. His pictures have the look of worsted-work. His sheep and grass are of the same substance, and that like cotton fuz.

"An old retired Comedian," 11, by T. S. Good, is admirable in character; we do not, however, like the harsh and glazy tone of his lights; it is too much like making a puff of being able to achieve a certain effect.

The flesh in Mr. J. Wood's "Ophelia" is somewhat feeble and chalky. The character, too, is ineffective—she looks only disconsolate, not distracted. The sketches this young artist makes in the Academy are, to our taste, superior to his finished productions. No. 177, "Cupid captured by the Sea Nymphs," is more to our taste.

Mr. Roberts's "Cathedral of St. Lawrence, Rotterdam," 22, is a charming little cabinet picture; a little too showy, perhaps, in the colouring.

Had his foreground been more accurately finished, Mr. Tomkins's "Old Buildings," 26, would have risen considerably in value; for there are power and truth in these few inches of canvass.

Mr. F. W. Watts's "Wood Scene," 10, is a charming composition; the general tone of his foliage, however, appears to us too blue.

In "The Lady of rank taking the Veil," 28, by S. A. Hart (a young artist), we observe a manifest improvement. His composition is good; and though there is a tendency to gaudiness of colour, in this respect, as well as in the distribution of his light, we do not perceive so evident a straining after mere effect as heretofore.

Mr. Webster's "Card-players," 29, is easy and natural. The man looking on is every inch a Teniers. "The Love Letter," No. 523, is another excellent picture. Mr. Webster is rapidly improving, and may reasonably anticipate the highest honours of his profession.

Mr. Vickers has a pretty little unpretending sketch of "An Old Monk reading in a Cloister," 34.

Mr. Lance's "Fruit, Silver Vases," &c. are always good; and Nos. 38 and 82 will be found not to forfeit this character.

"The young Student," 41, by W. M'Call, is a clever portrait. The linen round the neck somewhat indifferent.

"Saved from the Wreck," 47, and "Possession," 202, by C. Hancock, are a bald, palpable, and somewhat stiff imitation of Edwin Landseer. The colouring is not faithful, and the penciling not delicate.

Mr. Copley Fielding is not free upon canvass (very few of the water-colour painters are); his "Æneas with Achates meeting Venus," 59, is, notwithstanding, a beautiful composition.

We may compliment Mr. O'Connor upon his improvement in Landscape: 65 and 66 are cleverly finished in the foregrounds: his greens are more varied, with less of blue in them: his skies, however, we think, are too sombre and ponderous.

Like the compositions of the late Mr. Nasmyth, we prefer Mr. Stark's small pictures to his large ones; the former are very clever imitations of the Hobbima style of art.

The "Falstaff, Mrs. Quickly, and Pistol," of Mr. Clint, we can only consider a melancholy failure; not one of the characters comes up to our ideas of the originals.

Mr. Stanley's view of "Mantes on the Seine," 108, is another instance wherein we have to compliment the artist upon his progress; to which may be added our ap-

probation of his success in subduing a too great affection for gaudiness of colour.

"Henrietta, a Study," 143, and "The Villager mourning," by R. Rothwell. The former is an interesting subject, but the colouring appears to us rather crude; the latter, with her head on tiptoe (Reader, we are native to Middlesex), as if she scented the wake from afar, is odd, but characteristic. We are admirers of Mr. Rothwell's style—he is an artist of great capability; but it is unnecessary for us to tell him he has much to learn. When he has acquired this *much*—and that he will do so we have no doubt—he will find few to rival him in his profession.

None of the foliage of any of our landscape-painters can, we think, compare with that of Mr. F. R. Lee for integrity of character, with truth of colouring. Some fine specimens of this are to be seen in the present collection: in No. 185, "Timber-waggon crossing a Brook," a beautiful effect may be seen of light coming through the thick umbrage on the left.

Mr. Hilton may yield to no one of the present day for precision of outline; if his colouring and expression could keep pace with the above qualification, he would be a painter of the very highest class; in both these desiderata, however, he will be found defective in his "Jacob parting with Benjamin," 178, which is coldly classical in composition, feeble in expression, and in colour somewhat reminding us of Nicholas Poussin.

"The Entrance to an Osteria," 205, by J. Hollins, is a pretty and natural group, nicely coloured.

Mr. Woodward, a pupil of Mr. Cooper, has successfully followed his master's style, in a little picture entitled "Crossing the Ford," 206—let him avoid his master's ambition to paint loftier subjects, which he is incapable of understanding, much less of appreciating.—There is truth of character and spirited finish in the horse, and two little boys on its back: the water is defective.

"Halt of a Waggon at Night," 218, by J. Burnett, exhibits much of the Rembrandt feeling: and 184, "Salmon Weir, on the Lum Devon," by the same artist, is a finely painted and highly effective picture.

The "Jessica and Launcelot Gobbo," by J. Stephanoff, is another instance of failure; neither character would interest us for a moment—the originals have done for several.

Mr. Middleton's "Musidora," 253, has *too much* of the grey tint in the flesh. Few can forbear presuming upon an accomplishment for which they have been praised. This artist has, we hear, been complimented upon his grey tints; the next thing, therefore, must be to make his flesh all but sooty.

Poor Liverseege! he was taken off "just as he had begun to do something."

"Hoary-headed frosts
Fall in the fresh lap of the crimson rose."

In the present collection are two pieces of more than common merit; the one, "A Spanish Gentleman reading," (the artist's modesty would not call him the hero of Cervantes' novel) which is instinct with good feeling. The figure is every inch a "Gentleman;" and the whole picture displays admirable breadth of character, with beauty and propriety of colouring. The other is of a totally opposite description, and is entitled "The Recruit," 337. A country hawbuck is scarcely wavering between his military and conjugal ardour, for his countenance decides in favour of the latter duty. The story is told to perfection, and the two soldiers are the very models of militia kidnappers.

Mr. Jones has two brilliant little sketches of the "Mole at Naples, and Portico of Octavia at Rome," 281 and 285.

Mr. Uwins exhibits some admirably painted bits of Italian scenery, and a fine picture of two children, No. 216, which he calls "A Study," but which is a richly coloured and highly-finished work. He has not spent his time idly in Italy, whence he is recently returned to assume a prominent station among British artists. His style has undergone considerable improvement; he has acquired greater boldness and freedom with experience, and in studying the best productions of Italian art, he has caught much of the spirit rarely to be found in any but the masters of that school.

No. 577, "The Sleeping Page," is an excellent picture by Mr. Mc Clise, to whose name we had recently occasion to refer, in noticing the fact of his obtaining the gold medal of the Royal Academy.

Mr. Farrier's "Philosopher in search of the Wind," 370, a little group cutting open a pair of bellows, verges upon caricature, but is full of humour and talent, as all this artist's pictures are.

We have a decided leaning to Mr. Boxall's productions, because in them we detect the man of good tendencies, careful reading, an absence of all pretension, and a well-regulated taste. We could have wished that his "Cordelia receiving the account of her Father's sufferings," 382, had displayed a little more of the epic dignity and tragic grandeur of the original. Her character in the painting, it is true, is perfectly sweet and gentle, and evidently one that would endure much for those she loved, and it is something to conceive such a character; she does not, however, betray the mental energy requisite to endure such a storm of sorrow and calamity as beat upon the noble

citadel of her perfect prototype. It is, however, a fine and powerful picture, and the Exhibition presents few more honourable to British art. The figure of the old messenger is an excellent study; but, as usual, Mr. Boxall has been allotted a dark corner of the gallery; it is therefore impossible to pass any comment on its details.

"Love the best Physician," by Detouches, is a well-told story. The subject is not new, but two or three of the characters are well-imagined and expressed.

While Mr. Kidd was painting his outrageous and stupid caricature of a "Scene from Rob Roy," it would have perhaps been as well to read the original; he would there have found that the Baillie does not seize a *poker*, but "a red-hot *coulter of a plough*, which had been employed in arranging the fire."

Mr. Patten's personification of "Famine," 506, is the portrait of a surly, gaunt old beggar; there is neither the wolfish fury, the madness, nor emaciation from hunger, developed in the idea.

Those who would wish to see what John Varley can do in historical landscape, must look at the mezzotint engraving of his picture, here exhibited, of the "Funeral Procession of Saul." They will find in it poetical composition, solemnity of character in perfect keeping throughout, with something like a relish of the severe classicality of Poussin.

We regret to find that but few, comparatively, of the exhibited works have been disposed of; but the universal depression under which trade and commerce of all kinds unhappily labour, cannot but have extended its influence to art—a luxury that people will manage to do without in these times when necessaries are not easily to be obtained.

There are 584 paintings and thirteen works in sculpture in the collection. Of these, as we have already remarked, by far the greater proportion—we mean of the better class—have been exhibited elsewhere, nevertheless, few who visit it will depart dissatisfied. There is enough, and more than enough, to gratify the most fastidious searcher after novelty.

At a general assembly of the academicians of the Royal Academy of Arts, Gilbert Stuart Newton and Henry Perronet Briggs, Esqrs. were duly elected Royal Academicians, in the room of John Jackson and James Northcote, Esqrs. deceased.

FINE ARTS—PUBLICATIONS.

The Fall of Babylon. Drawn and engraved by John Martin.

Another splendid effort of Mr. Martin's genius, and a not unworthy accompaniment to the "Belshazzar's Feast!" If that be the highest class of art which interests and delights the greatest number, Mr. Martin is undoubtedly its most successful professor. He is always understood, and will be always popular; and it is, after all, a laudable ambition to labour rather for the gratification of the many than the few. We know that artists object, and probably with justice, to Mr. Martin's style, as being formed more upon the principle of melodrama than in accordance with the settled and established rules of what is called true art: but we hold, that the primary object of a work is to please as universally as possible; and this object the published prints of Mr. Martin have, at least, attained. We question, however, if "The Fall of Babylon" will be as well received as those that have preceded it;—it too much resembles "The Fall of Nineveh" in its more prominent parts, and the engraving appears to us less clear and vigorous than it might be—it certainly wants the brilliancy and spirit of the others—it has lost by a comparison we have instituted between it and them. Nevertheless it is a fine and beautiful production, and one that cannot fail to bear out all we have said touching the power of the artist to afford universal delight. We prefer directing our readers to the print-shops, where they may examine, or, what is wiser, purchase the print, to entering upon any explanation of its various details: and we may here observe, that as all the other publications of Mr. Martin were considerably raised in price soon after their appearance, the probability is, that this cannot be procured too soon.

Illustrations of the Vaudois, in a series of Views engraved by Edward Finden from drawings by Hugh Dyke Acland, Esq.

This work contains a republication of the illustrations to Mr. Acland's volume, "The glorious Recovery by the Vaudois of their Valleys." They are interesting as works of art, and engraved in a manner highly creditable to Mr. Finden; but their chief value is that they transport us to scenes rendered holy by the unexampled struggles and sufferings of a Protestant people. The recovery of their valleys by the Vaudois was indeed a glorious example of what a handful of resolute and determined men may successfully achieve against thousands, when freedom marshals the ranks that are opposed to bigotry and intolerance. The abridged descriptions of the author merit a passing compliment.

PROCEEDINGS OF SOCIETIES.

LONDON PHRENOLOGICAL SOCIETY.

Mr. Sedgwick read a paper on the phrenological developement of the organs of the late celebrated Dr. Parr, a man whose character was well known, but which would not perhaps be either so perfectly understood or appreciated without the aid of phrenology. On examination of the head of Dr. Parr, it appeared to have greatly exceeded the average size, arising from the extraordinary length from the *meatus auditorius* to the lower part of individuality, and the large developement of the superior and middle portions of the posterior part. His vast power of learning, and remembering facts, for which he was so remarkable, depended on the great length of the anterior *lobes*; his intellectual character originated in the length of the *lower* portion of the forehead, for his *reflecting* faculties by no means equalled those of many other men, whose casts were in the Society's collection, such as Bacon, Newton, Gall, &c., in fact, when contrasted with the breadth of forehead exhibited in the before-mentioned casts, that of Dr. Parr appeared comparatively narrow. The whole of Dr. Parr's actions might be traced to the great developement of the organs of self-esteem, love of approbation, destructiveness, combativeness, and attachment, being all extremely large; his firmness was also large; hope, conscientiousness, and the whole of the coronal surface excellent; secretiveness, large; acquisitiveness, moderate; benevolence, full; ideality and imitation, moderate; wonder, constructiveness, and number, small; order, moderate. Mr. Sedgwick then illustrated the truth of his position, by relating a number of interesting anecdotes of Dr. Parr, collected from the writings of his friends and biographers; one of whom, in speaking of his earlier years, has truly said, he was "puer animi ad præcepta rapacis," and was fully entitled to be placed among those who "ante annos, mentemque gerunt, animumque virilem."

Feb. 6. A paper was read on dreaming, somnambulism, and other partial states of the activity of the cerebral faculties. The author, after pointing out the difference of function in vegetable and animal life, went on to observe, that those of animal life were in fact the functions of the brain; that during sleep the brain alone was in a state of rest, all the other organs remaining in activity. It was wrong, therefore, to say that the body rested in sleep, for then the cerebral functions would be mistaken, as is too frequently the case, for those of the *whole* organised system. When the organs of any one or more feelings are in a state of activity during sleep, the dream takes its form from those awakened feelings, and the perceptive faculties furnish images in correspondence with them; in such cases objects and events are represented which excite wonder, rage, dread, love, pity, &c. The more organs there are in activity at the same time, the more complicated would be the action of the dream, and its rationality or irrationality would depend on the correspondence or not between the mental perceptions and the normal state of the intellectual and affective faculties. Several philosophers have asserted that dreams only consist of the repetition of ideas which have already passed through the mind, though they may exist under new combinations; this is an error, and has been refuted by Gall. Man *can* exercise the faculties of invention as well during sleep as awake; for the internal sources of his thoughts and feelings are the same whether he slept or was awake. It has been related of Dr. Franklin, that he had on several occasions, in his dreams, been informed of the issue of affairs in which he was engaged, and his vigorous mind, otherwise free from prejudice, could not quite protect him from a superstitious notion in respect to these premonitions; it had not entered into his consideration that the profound prudence and rare sagacity which directed him when awake, still influenced the action of his brain during sleep. Condillac, whilst writing his "Cours d'Etudes," was frequently obliged to leave a chapter incomplete in order to sleep, which he found on awaking finished in his head—Voltaire and Augustus Lafontaine on several occasions made verses in their sleep which they remembered when awake—Alexander formed the plan of a battle when asleep—Tartini composed his famous Devil's Sonata from the inspiration of a dream; and a fragment called Kubla Khan, given in the works of Mr. Coleridge, was the emanation of a dream. These, amongst many other facts, sufficiently proved the truth of the position before advanced, that men *can* exercise the faculties of invention as well during sleep as awake. The author then took an extensive view of the different notions that had prevailed respecting dreams, somnambulism, and somniloquism, &c. and concluded by remarking that dreaming, &c. was only a partial awakening and involuntary activity of the cerebral organs whilst others reposed, and that the different phenomena it exhibited gave an additional proof to the numerous ones phrenologists already possessed of the plurality of the intellectual and moral faculties, and that certain organs, or even *certain senses*, might be separately in activity, whilst others were completely inactive or asleep.

KING'S COLLEGE.

Professor Rennie, in a recent lecture, gave an elaborate account of the far-famed Phœnix. The earliest account of the Phœnix is given by Herodotus, the father of history; and this has been copied, with additions (a story seldom loses in its transmission), by Pliny, Tacitus, Pomponius Mela, Horapollo, Mariana, and other writers. Among the rest, our old English writer, Bartholomew Glantville, as translated by Trevisor, and printed in black-letter by Wynkyn de Worde, in 1498, says—

"St. Ambrose, in Exameron, sayth: of the humoure or ashes of fenix ariseth a newe byrde, and wexeth, and, in space of tyme, he is clothed with feathers and wyngis, and restored into the kind of a byrde, and is the most fairest byrde that is—most like to the pecocke in fethers, and loveth wilderness, and gadreth his meate of cleane greenes and fruites. Alanus speketh of this byrde, and saith, that whan the hyghest byshop Onyas hadde buylded a temple in the citie of Helyopolys in Ægypt, to the lykenes of the temple of Jherusalem, and the fyrste daye of Easter, whanne he hadde gathered moche sweete smellynge woode, and sette it on fyre uppon the altar to offer sacrifyce, to all mennes syghte suche a byrde came sodaynely, and fell into the myddel of the fyre and was brent anone to ashes in the fyre of the sacrifyce; and the ashes abode there, and was besely kepte and saved by the commandemente of the preeste; and within three dayes, of these ashes was bred a lyttel worme, that took the shape of a byrde atte the laste, and flewe into the wyldernesse."

"This account," Mr. Rennie remarked, "of a worm being generated out of the ashes of a sacrifice, and afterwards becoming a bird, is precisely of a piece with the methods given by Virgil and Columella for the generation of bees from dead carcases, which originated in an imperfect knowledge of the natural history of insects, as I have explained at length in "Insect Transformations;" while the appearance of a bird alighting on the altar must have obviously arisen from some eagle or vulture pouncing upon the carcase of the animal sacrificed—a circumstance, I should imagine, of occasional occurrence when altars were situated in the open air, and which in Greece or Rome, instead of the bird's being considered a Phœnix, would have been hailed as an *avatar* (if I may borrow the Brahminical term) of Jupiter himself. That such were the circumstances, which in process of time were worked up into the fabulous and fanciful stories of the Phœnix, I have not a doubt; and it appears to me that this is the only plausible and rational explanation which can be given, though a vast deal of learning, and no little ingenuity, has been expended in other views."

This account is strongly corroborated by an anecdote given by Bruce the traveller, of an eagle (*gypaëtus barbatus*, Storr), in the very country where the Phœnix was said to appear, darting down while his party were dining in the open air, and carrying off a part of their dinner. It is farther remarkable, that Bruce says of this genuine Phœnix, as we may call it, that "the feathers of the belly and breast were of a gold colour," which might almost pass for a translation of Pliny's description of the ancient Phœnix. Mr. Rennie exhibited a specimen of this bird to his numerous auditors.

ROYAL GEOGRAPHICAL SOCIETY.

A communication from Mr. Barrow, giving an account of Alexander's Cave, near Tabriz, in Persia, by Sir Henry Willocks, has been read at a recent meeting of this Society. The Cave of Iscendereea, about twenty miles from Tabriz, is supposed to be under the influence of a magic spell, contrived by Aristotle for the security of treasure which Alexander the Great left in this place while he proceeded to conquer Persia and Judea. The tradition is generally believed among modern Persians, who regard Alexander as a necromancer. In the vicinity of the cave is a considerable village, which takes its name from it. The enchanted spot is situated in an elevated position, near a quarry, from which mill-stones are cut. The natural arch which forms the entrance to the cave, is high and imposing; the approach is rather inviting than otherwise; vegetation flourishes; flowers, wild-rose bushes, long grass, grow even near its mouth; and there is nothing in the exterior to indicate the existence of pestilential vapours, nor would the general formation of the cave warrant such a supposition. As the visitor enters it, his presence disturbs the wild pigeons from nooks in the vault where they have taken up their abode, secure from molestation. The arch of the cave is about eighty feet high, and the whole extent of it is about one hundred yards. The guide conducts the visitor along the high sides of the interior of the cave, and having placed him in safety, proceeds cautiously to the lower ground, occasionally stooping down his head to ascertain the limits of life and death. The visitor, watching with intense interest the progress of the guide, discovers immediately the presence of pestiferous vapour; the sudden jerk of the head, and equally sudden halt, denotes the presence of danger. The guide now flings forward a fowl which he carries, with a string fastened to it; a convulsive gasp, and one or two flaps of the wings, bespeak ap-

proaching dissolution; and having satisfied the visitor of the fetid nature of the vapour, the guide draws back the fowl, and while it yet lives, cuts its throat in the name of God, in order that it may be lawfully eaten, being one of his perquisites. In the lower part of the cave were seen the skeleton of a fox, the body of a pigeon, or the remains of some other small bird, which had ventured within range of the destructive atmosphere. The extent of the vapour depends on the season of the year. In August it was dry, and nearly clear of bad air. The guide declares that the richest treasure would reward the man who had sufficient skill to dispel the enchantment. Many lives have been lost in it. A peasant disappointed in love, rushed into the infectious air, and met instantaneous death. On another occasion, a person seeking shelter in the cave from a storm, without being aware of his danger, was killed by its noxious vapours; and the guides have sometimes fallen a sacrifice to their zeal.

ROYAL INSTITUTION.

Mr. Faraday read a paper containing several new facts in addition to those already given by Dr. J. R. Johnson on the natural history of the genus *planaria*. These animals are found in ponds, pools, and streams, upon the leaves of plants, or in the mud, and are allied to the *hirudo* (leech). They are flat; some are furnished with two distinct eyes; others have a series of dots round the margin of the head, which are supposed to answer the purpose of the visual organs. The reproductive power of these animals is most extraordinary; if one be cut into halves, the anterior half soon acquires a new tail, and becomes a perfect animal; in like manner the posterior half puts forth a new head at the place of suction, in which eyes are produced, and which ultimately renders the animal perfect. If cut into three, four, or even up to ten pieces, all the pieces live, have supplied to them what was wanting, and each becomes a complete animal! If the head of a *planaria* be split, sometimes the cleft will close, but new eyes will appear in the new matter; at other times the cut edges will heal up, in such a way that the new matter completes in each half the form of a head, with a new eye, &c.; thus two heads are produced. If the division be made still lower, a double-bodied animal is produced in fourteen or fifteen days; and it is remarkable to observe that the two halves rarely sympathise with each other, but almost always endeavour to go in opposite directions. At times, so great is this apparent aversion, that the double *planaria* is torn asunder by its own exertions, and becomes two distinct and perfect animals. Mr. Faraday proved and illustrated these facts, and others in connexion with the natural history of the *planaria*, by the aid of living animals on the table, and large drawings. At the close of his observations, he energetically called upon the members individually to contribute as much as possible to the intellectual pleasure of the weekly meetings;—a call which doubtless will not remain unheeded.

VARIETIES.

Voyage of Discovery to the Pacific.—His Majesty's ship Beagle, commanded by Captain R. Fitzroy, has lately sailed for the above object. The expedition will commence scientific operations on the coast of Patagonia, at the Rio Negro, and examine the coast so far as the southern part of the Gulf of St. George, at which place the late surveys of Captain King, in the Adventure, began. There are many points on this coast, particularly to the southward of the Rio Negro, which are laid down at random, having never been closely examined. The Falkland Islands form also an important point for survey; these, with the exception of the eastern islands, never having been thoroughly examined. The exterior coasts of the archipelago of Terra del Fuego, and the shores of the principal channels, will employ the officers of the Beagle a considerable time, as well as the dangerous coast of the continent in the Pacific Ocean to the southward of Chiloe, which is rendered more so from its boisterous climate, and exposure to the south-west gales. The most interesting part of the Beagle's survey will be among the coral islands of the Pacific Ocean, which afford many points for investigation of a scientific nature beyond the mere occupation of the surveyor. The attention of Captain Fitzroy and his officers will be directed to many useful inquiries respecting these islands, and the hypothesis of their being formed on submarine volcanoes will be put to the test. The lagoons, which are invariably formed by the coral ridge, will be minutely examined; and the surveys of them will form, with those of Captain Beechey in his late voyage, the basis of comparison with others at a future period, by which the progress of the islands will be readily detected. In her course

through the Polynesian Archipelago, the Beagle will visit and ascertain the position of many islands which are doubtful; and others, whose existence is also uncertain, will either be correctly laid down or expunged from the charts. The coast of New South Wales will probably be visited; and in the progress towards Torres Straits, inside the Barrier Reefs on that coast, the position of several doubtful points, essential to navigators, will be ascertained; after which the Beagle is expected to return by the Cape of Good Hope to England.

State of Commerce.—The state of trade, during the past year has, according to the statements which are circulated in "the City," been of a much more favourable character than might have been expected. According to the returns which have been made, a considerable increase has occurred both as regards the import and export trade of the country. It would appear, that the total value of the exports of British manufactures and produce, in the year just ended, taken at the official rates of valuation, is 61,140,000*l.* while, in the last year, the value of exports was 56,200,000*l.* and, in 1829, but 52,797,000*l.* As regards the import trade, during the last year, the value of goods imported is calculated at 46,245,000*l.*, while in 1830 the value of the imports was 43,980,000*l.* In the exportation of foreign and colonial merchandize, from this country, there has been a falling off from 10,600,000*l.* in 1830, to 8,550,000*l.* in the year just ended. The principal increase, in the exportation of British manufactured goods, in the year which has just ended, is in the article of cotton goods; the declared official value of the shipments of this article, in the last year, is 35,660,000*l.*, while, in 1830, it was but 32,160,000*l.*, and, in 1829, only 29,312,000*l.*; in cotton yarn the increase, in the exports, has been from 4,500,000*l.* in 1829, to 5,650,000*l.* in 1831. In woollen manufactures there has been a considerable increase also; the declared official value of the exports of woollen manufactures, in 1830, was 5,372,000*l.* and in the year just ended 5,559,000*l.* In the article of machinery exported, a gradual decrease is taking place in the exports; the declared official value of machinery and mill-work, exported in 1829, was 263,000*l.*, and in the last year only 208,000*l.* In brass and copper manufactures, the increase in the exports has been from 675,000*l.* in 1830, to 998,000*l.* in the last year. In linen manufactures, the increase has been from 3,000,000*l.*, in 1830, to 3,266,000*l.* in the year just ended.

Slavery in England.—Although we have given this heading to the following statement, which has found its way into most of the newspapers in the kingdom, we trust for the honour of human nature that it is greatly exaggerated.—"The number of persons of both sexes employed in the flax-spinning mills at Dundee, under eighteen years of age, is 1073. Of these, the majority is under fourteen; a considerable number are under twelve; some are under nine; and a few betwixt six and seven years of age are admitted, and compelled to labour along with the rest. At some of the mills, the children labour thirteen hours twenty minutes per day, or 79¼ hours per week, exclusive of the time allowed for meals, which in some instances is one hour per day; and in others it is curtailed to fifty minutes, although frequently the distances betwixt the mills and the homes of the children are considerable. None labour for a shorter period than 12½ hours per day, or 74 per week. This takes place in Dundee, where the operatives have benefit from occasional competition for labour amongst the masters. But in mills situated in solitary or thinly-peopled parts of the country, the hours of labour sometimes extend to 14½ and 15 hours per day, which, when the hour of fifty minutes for meals, and the time spent in going to and returning from work, and in other unavoidable avocations, are deducted, will not leave more than betwixt six and seven hours for sleep. The table shows the stated hours of labour at the Dundee mills. But if time be lost by the stoppage of the machinery, or from any of the various causes which are constantly recurring to occasion this, the time has to be made up; so that the children are frequently made to labour for a number of hours in succession greater than any indicated in the table—it being customary in some of the mills to keep them working till within a quarter to twelve o'clock of a Saturday night! Frequently, too, during the period occupied in repairing or adjusting the machinery, the children are locked up either in the flats of the mills, or within the walls of the establishment, and this period is not counted to them as one of labour. Any dispute about odd time is generally decided against the children, on the plea that ten minutes or a quarter of an hour is little or nothing to them individually, but a good deal to their masters."

If this statement be true, we must consider the following as something more than an imaginary picture.

"Take a little female captive six years old; she shall rise from her bed at four o'clock in the morning of a cold winter's day; but before that she wakes, perhaps half a dozen times, and says, 'Father, is it time? Father, is it time?' And at last, when she gets up, she feels about in the dark for her clothes, and puts her little bits of rags upon her weary limbs—weary with

the last day's work; she trudges onward through rain and snow to the mill, perhaps two miles, or at least one mile; and there, for 12, 14, 15, 16, or even 18 hours, she is obliged to work, with only thirty minutes' interval. The girl I am speaking of died; but she dragged on that dreadful existence for several years."—*Speech at the Huddersfield Meeting.*

The Slave Trade.—The Convention between the French and the English Governments, for the more effectual suppression of the Slave Trade, which was alluded to in the King's Speech at the opening of the Session, has been printed, and laid on the tables of both Houses of Parliament. It was signed at Paris, on the 20th of November 1831. The negotiators were Lord Granville, the British Ambassador, and M. Sebastiani, the French Minister for Foreign Affairs.

As all the world was convinced that nothing but a mutual right of search could prevent the shameful breaches of the French law by French subjects, in continuing, by smuggling, the abominable traffic in human flesh, this great point has at length been conceded to justice and humanity. The right, however, is subjected to some restrictions, which will not materially lessen the efficiency of the measure, while they tend to prevent misunderstanding, inconvenience, or collision. The merchant-vessels of the two nations can only be visited on suspicion of having slaves on board, along the western coast of Africa, from the Cape de Verds to the distance of 10 deg. south of the Equator, around the Isle of Madagascar, within a circle of 20 leagues, around the Isle of Cuba, Porto Rico, and along the coasts of Brazil, to the same distance. In order to reduce as much as possible the chances of mistake or indiscretion, the search even within these limits can only be made by ships of war, commanded by officers with the rank of post-captain, or lieutenant at least. By another article of the Convention, even the number of searching vessels must be limited, and in no case shall the number of cruisers belonging to one of the parties exceed double that of the other. The names of the vessels employed must be given by the one nation to the other. A fourth regulation requires the commandant of the cruiser, when he overtakes a suspicious vessel, to show the order which confers upon him the right of search. The vessels captured for having taken part in this "infamous traffic" are to be given up, along with their crews, to the jurisdiction of the nation to which they belong. No right of search is permitted in any case over national ships or men of war.

Such are the chief provisions in this important treaty, which has filled up a great chasm in the sanctions given by international law to the claims of justice and the rights of humanity.

The public income and expenditure for the year ending the 5th of January 1832, has been printed, by order of the House of Commons. The expenditure for the year is 47,123,298*l.* 3*s.* 11*d.* and the income 46,424,440*l.* 17*s.* 11½*d.* showing an excess of expenditure over income of 698,857*l.* 5*s.* 11½*d.*

Diminution of Coin.—It is stated by Mr. Jacob, in his elaborate and very interesting "Historical Inquiry into the Production and Consumption of the Precious Metals," lately published, that the quantity of Gold and Silver Coin has decreased no less than 17 per cent. within the last twenty years; and to this cause he attributes the present low profits of the master, and low wages of the work-people. Mr. Jacob estimates the stock of Coin in existence in 1809 at 380 millions, and in 1829 at only £313,388,500. for which reduction he accounts from the fact of the gold and silver mines being less productive than formerly, while the quantity of the precious metals used in the fabrication of jewelry, and other articles of plate, has been continually increasing. He estimates that not less than £5,612,611 has been consumed annually since 1809 in utensils and ornaments, and that two millions pass every year into Asia; or, adding both together, that in twenty years £152,252,220 has been thus employed. Deducting the whole amount in existence in 1829 from that in 1809, we find a deficiency of no less than £66,611,440, or nearly one-sixth part of the whole.

The total annual receipts of Missionary, Bible, Education and Tract Societies, from 1827 to 1832, were 619,645*l.*

Hops.—According to an official statement, 47,122 acres of land were in cultivation of Hops, in England and Wales, in the year 1831; and the duty was paid on 30,622,921 bushels of malt.

Measuring by the Magnet.—At the great scientific meeting held at York, in September, in order to lay the foundation of "the British Association for the Advancement of Science," a paper was read by the Rev. W. Scoresby, in which he laid down the principles of a new method of measuring solid rocks and masses of matter by the aid of the magnet. He had found, by a variety of experiments, that the magnetic influence permeates all substances so as to act (with power proportioned to the thickness of the interval) upon the compass. His powerful magnets had enabled him to ascertain within the eighth of an inch the thickness of a mass of freestone on the Manchester and Liverpool Railway. The whole paper is interesting, but this leading fact is impor-

tant and popular enough for the general reader. In mining experiments and in civil engineering, what an advantage it must be to find a means of measuring the thickness of strata by the invisible wand of magnetic influence; strata, too, inaccessible perhaps by other means. Mr. Johnson alludes to the paper in the "Edinburgh Journal of Science." We find an abstract of it in the supplement to the "Repertory," and in the "Philosophical Magazine;" and it is given in full in the "Philosophical Transactions."

Yeomanry Cavalry.—The number of corps in England and Wales is ninety-four, of men 19,047, and the expense in 1831 was 145,679*l.* 0*s.* 0½*d.* The King's Cheshire has the largest complement of men, 727; and the Taplow (Bucks,) Tetbury, and Winterborne (Gloucester,) the smallest, 46 each. Twenty-three of these corps have an Adjutant at 8*s.* per diem, as they consist of 300 rank and file and upwards; there is also an allowance of constant pay for a serjeant-major, at 5*s.* 2*d.* per diem, for corps of not less than three troops.

Emigrants.—By a return just published, we learn that emigration was greatly upon the increase during the year 1831. During the half-year ended the 5th July 1831, the total number of emigrants who left the United Kingdom, were—to the United States, 15,724; British North American colonies, 49,383; Cape of Good Hope, 58; Van Diemen's Land, 423; making a total of 65,588.

Military Asylums.—The following is an abstract of a Parliamentary Return of the expenses of the Military Asylums, since their first establishment in 1801, up to the end of 1830:—Chelsea, 673,153*l.* 9*s.* 11¼*d.* Isle of Wight, 29,294*l.* 7*s.* 7*d.*; Southampton, 91,727*l.* 9*s.* 5¾*d.*; making a total of 794,175*l.* 7*s.* There are at present in the Chelsea Asylum, 677 boys, 202 girls, making a total of 879. Since the foundation of the Asylum the numbers received there have been—boys 5,036, girls 1,721; total 6,757. Apprenticed since that period, boys 1,469, girls 1,171; total 2,640. Volunteered to the army, 1,496. From the Southampton Asylum 219 boys joined the army from 1817 to 1823. At the end of the same return is a statement of all the sums received, including the King's Bounty, by the Hibernian Society for the Care of Soldiers' Children, from its establishment in 1764 to 1830; the amount is 323,879*l.* 17*s.* 2*d.* The number of boys who have volunteered to the army from that establishment is 904.

Importation of Wheat for 1831.—From the official documents, published monthly, it appears that on the 1st of January 1831, there were in warehouse 116,718 qrs. of wheat, and 131,770 cwt. of flour—that during the course of the year there have been imported (including the quantity on hand at the beginning of it) 1,966,555 qrs. of wheat, and 1,773,019 cwt. of flour, nearly equivalent to 450,000 qrs. more, amounting both together to an importation during the year not very far removed from two millions and a half of quarters of wheat. Of these quantities there have been entered for home consumption, 1,212,009 qrs. of wheat, and 1,000,331 cwt. of flour; and there remained in warehouse on the 1st of January 1832, 710,033 qrs. of wheat, and 666,156 cwt. of flour. Under these circumstances the average price of wheat for the year 1831 has been nearly 66*s.* 4*d.* Comparing this price with those of the two former years, the result is as follows:—

Average Price of Wheat per quarter in the Years.

1829	66*s.* 7*d.*
1830	63*s.* 2*d.*
1831	66*s.* 4*d.* nearly;

being an excess of 3*s.* 2*d.* over the average of the year 1830, and a decline of 3*d.* from that of the year preceding, and exhibiting a near approximation towards an uniform steadiness of price. The greatest fluctuation that has occurred during 1831, in the price of wheat, is between 75*s.* 1*d.*, the price of the last week in February, and 59*s.* 2*d.*, that of the last week of December.

FOREIGN VARIETIES.

Population of Paris.—The Annuary of the *Bureau des Longitudes* for the year 1832 gives the progress of the population of Paris during the year 1830. Births, 28,587, of which 14,488 were boys, and 14,099 girls. The number of infants born in wedlock, as well at the houses of the parents as in the hospitals, was 18,580, of which 9,392 were boys, and 9,188 girls. The number of infants born out of wedlock, as well in private houses as in the hospitals, was 10,007—of which 5,096 were boys, and 4,911 girls—of these 10,007 natural children, 2,258 were adopted by the parents, and 7,749 were abandoned. The number of deaths in that year was 27,466:—15,664 occurred at private houses; 10,754 at civil hospitals; 606 at military hospitals; 67 in prisons; and 375 were deposited at the Morgue.

The Drama in France.—The Paris theatres have produced, during the last year, 272 new pieces—two tragedies, twenty-seven

dramas, nineteen comedies, twenty-one operas, thirty melo-dramas, two ballets, and 171 vaudevilles. 172 authors have received "the honours." Scribe, always the most prolific, has produced thirteen pieces.

Alpine Phenomena. — Soon after six o'clock in the morning of the 14th of November (says a letter from Bruneck, in the Tyrol), a broad stream of light suddenly descended from the centre of the firmament nearly down to the ground, and was then drawn gradually up again to the middle of the sky, whence, for several seconds, it stretched itself out towards the north in a long ray of light, which first appeared in a straight, and then changed to a wavy line; after this it gathered into a light orb, resembling a white cloud, and remained stationary in the centre of the firmament for a full quarter of an hour, when it disappeared with the break of day. The appearance was accompanied by so vivid a degree of illumination that the smallest pebble in the road was readily distinguishable, and those who were abroad at the time were completely panic-struck. The sky, instead of being muddy with vapour, as is customary at this season, and at this time of the morning, was clear and cloudless, and the air remarkably serene and tranquil. Between five and six o'clock, however, an unusual number of falling stars were observed in various parts of the heavens.

Statistics of Crime.—Of the French population, it is estimated that annually one individual out of every 4460 inhabitants is tried for some crime; that of 100 tried, 61 is the regular proportion of the condemned. From a table of the number of the murderers, it appears that there were, in 1826, 241; in 1827, 234; in 1828, 227; and in 1829, 231.

A Sago Tree.—The age of a sago tree at its best time is ten years, but the fruit is collected from the age of eight years to thirty-two or thirty-five, at which period it is perfectly hollow, and rots away from the top downwards. A sago tree of ten years old will be about twenty-seven feet high, and from five to eight feet girth at the bottom, and is continually yielding its crop. When the substance of the edible sago is three or five inches thick, they cut it, and this will be in two or three months, according to the quality of the ground. The oftener it is cut the faster it grows, which is proved by those trees that are neglected, as in many of them that have not been cut for six months the fruit will not be more than six or seven inches thick, whilst another tree, within thirty yards, cut every two months, will have four inches. There are several kinds of sago trees, some of which do not produce fruit for the first sixteen years.

Indian coal.—An examination of several varieties of Indian coal was laid before the Asiatic Society of Calcutta at their meeting on the 8th of June. The coals of this country differ principally from those of Europe in the quantity of earthen ash which they leave behind on burning, and which in the best English pit-coal does not exceed one or two per cent. The Chinese coal contains very little volatile matter, and consequently burns slowly and without flame; it is therefore unfit for steam-engines, but it seems well adapted for purposes to which coke would be applied.

Fossil Forest. — A fossil under-ground forest, about forty feet in thickness, and extending for several miles, has been lately discovered by a pedestrian tourist in the immediate vicinity of Rome. The petrific matter is a calc-sinter, and the discoverer of this colossal phenomenon in natural history is of opinion that it has been occasioned by an earthquake, the memory of which is lost—probably long prior to the foundation of Rome. Not less singular than the phenomenon itself is the circumstance of its having escaped the observation of the scientific for so many ages.

RURAL ECONOMY.

Culture, bleaching, and platting Straw, destined for the manufacture of Hats from what is termed Italian Straw.—The plant which supplies the straw calculated to make the hats from what is termed Italian straw, is a species of wheat, known in Tuscany under the name Marzajolo grano gentile rosso (triticum asticum, trimenon); however, any other species of wheat will answer the purpose, since all are but modifications of the same primitive plant from the culture of different soils, in different climates: all depends, then, upon the mode of cultivation, the choice of soil, upon its exposure, temperature, &c. The ruling principle in this cultivation consists in making every thing bear, upon obtaining a frail, attenuated, and hunger-starved plant; in fact, to degenerate it: thus in the management of it, the object is to produce a precisely opposite result from the one commonly sought. The end of ordinary cultivation is to produce a strong plant, vigorous, and well seeded: in the present instance, the most feeble and meagre growth is the point of perfection, the grain not being a desideratum. The soil should be extremely poor and sandy; upon lofty elevations, and amid flints and peb-

bles, this wheat is most favourably produced. The preparing of the ground is the same as for other descriptions of corn, with the exception that no manure is laid upon it. In Tuscany they till very lightly: the grain is sown in autumn or in spring, but more commonly in autumn, because the straw is reaped more early, and the preparation for the manufacture may be entered upon more promptly; for if the straw be laid by from year to year, it will not bleach so favourably. It is requisite to sow thickly; for the grain comes up in consequence more slenderly, and of course in more considerable quantities. As soon as the stalk has gained sufficient strength, which may be easily proved by breaking it, it is reaped. This time varies between the blossoming of the grain and its full maturity, according to the quality of the seasons, soil, &c. The straw of the wheat that is suffered to ripen for seed serves for the coarser description of hats. As the plant is naturally short, it is plucked up, in order that its length may not be curtailed by cutting it with the sickle or scythe. When the plants are gathered, they are collected in small sheafs of three or four handfulls, and allowed to remain as many days upon the ground. The dew assists in the bleaching; but if the weather threaten rain, they must be quickly housed; for if they be wetted, they will be spoiled and rendered unserviceable for the purpose intended —at least in the manufacture of white hats.

The straw being gathered, it is requisite to separate that part which is to be employed in the manufacture of the hat; that is, the upper part, from the first knot to the ear. This operation is less difficult to perform than to describe. When separated, it is collected into small bundles, and the process of bleaching commences, which is done in the following manner:—The straw is put into a large wooden chest until it be filled, with the exception of the centre, that is reserved for a chafing-dish, lighted: the lid of the chest is closed as closely as possible, and in this state it is suffered to remain three or four days. No metal must be used in the making of this chest.

The straw being bleached, it is picked and culled, in which operation the spoiled, rank, and too large stalks, are rejected; and the different qualities of straw (to the number of sixty, according to their delicacy) are separated; and of these, sixty qualities are manufactured.

When picked and sorted, the platting commences. This art is easily learned, and need not be described. Suffice it to say, it differs not from the ordinary mode in the common straw hats. The platting is begun with five straw-threads, and gradually increased to nine, until the whole of the bottom of the hat be finished, and thus they continue the whole. The platting being completed, it is sewed, after previously cutting off the projecting straws. The sewing of the plats is made upon a form, of which they take the figure. The sewing, which should be managed so as not to expose the threads, is effected by passing the needle under the straws in the platting. The rim of the hat should be from time to time withdrawn during the sewing, to prevent its becoming distorted. It is commonly by the number of rows or plats composing the rim, that the fineness of the hat is distinguished; since this rim being of a settled dimension, the finer the plat, the more material is included in the plat. The straws that exceed the level of the plats are again clipped with scissors.

The hat being completed, it is polished, calendered, and bleached: before it is calendered, and after having been fumigated with sulphur, the straws which have too yellow a hue, or are otherwise defective, are removed: the vacancies also in the plats are filled up. The straws are removed by needles and scissors, and the vacancies are supplied by means of a needle threaded with a straw. The hats are smoothed with polishers, passing them uniformly the same way: they are commonly made of box-wood, of a wedge form, with a single handle uniting at its base: they are calendered with a long heated iron of about fifteen pounds weight, passing it also the same way over the plat: the fumigation by sulphur is performed before the hats are either polished or calendered, and in the same chest in which they are first bleached, being previously slightly damped; and they remain in the vapour from 24 to 72 hours. Finally, those of an inferior quality are died black.

Decolouration of Leaves.—Vegetable nutrition.—It is well known that when light is excluded from any of the vegetable kingdom, the leaves lose their green colour, and become of a yellowish white. This is from the loss of carbon, which, when the action of light no longer fixes it in the tissue of the plant, is poured out into the atmosphere as carbonic acid, and the plant, deprived of the substance to which it owes its green hue, languishes into a morbid paleness. The change is also produced by the exhaustion of the soil in which the plants are growing. The time will be greater or less according to the degree of nutritive principle.

The same phenomenon may be established by remarking in spring the difference of colour between grain growing in a rich soil, and that growing in a poor soil. In the decolouration of leaves from want of light, there may be plenty of carbon in the plant, but instead of being fixed in the tissue, it is

dispersed under the form of carbonic acid; while, in that arising from the exhaustion of the soil, the carbon, which is the essential colouring principle, is wanting, and therefore the brightest rays of the sun produce no effect. Cold is a third cause of the change of colour in the leaves of plants; this results both from the obstacle opposed by the lowness of the temperature to the nutrition of the leaves, and also from the age of those organs. Those plants which have the greatest vigour of vegetation will always resist the longest the influence of the cold, which tends to suspend their nutrition, and, therefore, to change the colour of their leaves. Hence it is found that a certain depression of the temperature occasions in plants during their developement a suspension of the fixation of the alimentary carbon, and consequently a change in the colour of the leaves; but that the effect of this lowness of temperature will be in a great measure resisted by plants which possess in a considerable degree strong principles of nutrition. These observations tend to prove that it is from the soil that plants principally derive the alimentary matter by which they exist. This is an *extractive* soluble in water, existing in various proportions in the different vegetable earths. All carbon which is susceptible of being converted into carbonic acid at the ordinary temperature of the atmosphere, is adapted for the nutrition of plants. This carbon is to be found in the extractive matter which abounds in vegetable earth, and which is also found in solution in all waters, even in the most apparently pure springs. When the water contains a considerable quantity of this matter, it is sensible to the taste; but otherwise its presence cannot be detected, as it is not affected by any chemical re-agent.

It is unquestionably true, that some soils furnish too much aliment to plants: thus wheat growing in a very rich soil, will have an exuberance of leaves, and the stems, borne down by their own weight, are bent towards the earth, by which the vegetation is suspended, and no grain is produced. Even the stems which remain in an upright position produce very little grain; the superabundance of nutrition, producing in the plant the same effect as obesity in animals, considerably diminishes its generative power. The cause of this phenomenon must be sought in an examination of the mechanism of vegetable nutrition.

USEFUL ARTS.

Transparent and opaque Cuttings of Quills, Tortoiseshell and Whalebone, in Embroidery.—The above materials may be used for embroidery, as steel spangles have usually been. They may be varied under an infinite variety of forms, and may be shaded in every colour. They produce a more airy decoration, are less liable to accident, and are more agreeable to the eye, than any spangles hitherto known. Two improvements have been added to this method of embroidery—the one that of rendering the quill of so brilliant a white as to resemble mother-of-pearl, and the other that of employing in the embroideries of gold and silver thread, thread of horse-hair and whalebone.

It is stated that Colonel Fock, of the Russian artillery, has, by experiments at his smelting houses, near St. Petersburgh, ascertained a most important fact in metallurgy. He has proved that the metal may be extracted from the ore by using wood as fuel, without previously reducing it to charcoal. If this information be correct, and the process, which has hitherto been deemed impracticable, can be made known in France, it will be deemed invaluable to the French iron masters, who will, by this means, be relieved from the immense expense now incurred in preparing the charcoal.

PATENTS LATELY GRANTED.

John Samuel Dawes, of Bromford, in the parish of West Bromwich, in the county of Stafford, Iron Master, for certain improvements in the manufacture of iron.

William Sneath, of Ison Green, Nottingham, Lace Maker, for certain improvements in machinery for the manufacture of bobbin net lace.

John Dickinson, of Nash Mill, in the parish of Abbotts Langley, in the county of Hertford, Esq. for certain improvements in the manufacture of paper.

John Libou, of the Naval Club House, Bond Street, in the county of Middlesex, Esq. Commander in the Royal Navy, for an improved method of constructing capstans.

Moses Teague, of Park End Iron-works, near Calford, in the county of Gloucester, Iron Master, for certain improvements in making and smelting pig iron.

Elijah Galloway, of Blackfriars Road, in the county of Surrey, Engineer, for certain improvements in paddle wheels.

LIST OF NEW PUBLICATIONS.

BIOGRAPHY.

Bucke's Life of Akenside, crown 8vo. 9s.

James's Memoirs of Great Commanders, 3 vols. post 8vo. 1*l.* 11s. 6d.

Stevens's Life of John Bradford, 8vo. 16s.

EDUCATION.

Cobbin's Classical English Vocabulary, 12mo. 3s. 6d.

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Lardner's Cabinet Cyclopædia. Vol. XXVII.—Italian Republics, by J. C. L. de Sismondi, fcp. 6s.

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Stewart's Practice in Bankruptcy, 12mo. 6s.

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Hansard's Index to the Debates (66 vols. 1803 to 1830), royal 8vo. Vol. I. 2*l.* 2s.; 2*l.* 5s. 6d. half-bound.

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"A History of the Highlands and of the Highland Clans of Scotland," by James Browne, Esq. LL.D. now in the press, to be completed in twenty parts, or four volumes 8vo.

"Practical Hints on Landscape Gardening, with some Remarks on Architecture as connected with Scenery," with plates, by W. S. Gilpin, Esq., are preparing for publication.

A new work from the very successful pen of the author of "Granby," will shortly make its appearance; it is to be entitled "Arlington."

A Fourth Edition of Dr. Granville's "Catechism of Health" has just appeared.

Mr. Horace Smith's new work to be entitled, "Romance of the Early Ages," will be published in a few days; it will comprise "a Tale of the Holy Land; one of Greece; one of Scandinavia; one of Egypt; one of Early Britain," &c.

A new work, entitled "Stories of the Days of Chivalry," will shortly make its appearance.

"Stanley Buxton, from the pen of Mr. Galt, is, we hear, likely to be one of those autobiographies in which that Author has so eminently succeeded."

Sir Richard Phillips has just completed the printing, and will publish in a few days, a small closely printed volume upon which he has been many years engaged, called "A Million of Facts," intended to serve as a general Common Place Book, for reference on every subject of probable inquiry and curiosity.

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A new novel, entitled "The Jesuit," is in the Press and may shortly be expected.

BIOGRAPHICAL PARTICULARS OF CELEBRATED PERSONS, LATELY DECEASED.

THE REV. GEORGE CRABBE.

The Rev. George Crabbe was born at Aldborough, in Suffolk, in 1754, where his father was then an officer of the customs. He was originally destined for the medical profession, and actually served his apprenticeship to a surgeon-apothecary and man midwife. He had, however, no taste for physic; his genius and talents directed him into the paths of literature, and instead of poring over Hippocrates and Galen, he was meditating on the poets of antiquity and the master bards of England. His love for poetry developed itself at an early age, and his first published effusions appeared in the Lady's Magazine—a periodical publication of greater repute in those days than at present. These poems obtained for him some degree of notice, and such was the encouragement he received, that at the age of twenty-four he came to London, where he had the good fortune to find a friend in the illustrious Edmund Burke. Encouraged by the favourable opinion and honoured with the advice of that eminent man, (in whose presence most of the poems were written, and to whose critical judgment they were, when complete, submitted,) the author published, in 1781, "The Library," which, as might be expected from such very high auspices, met with a most favourable and flattering reception from the public. Soon after this he published "The Village," which raised him still higher in reputation, and stamped him as a genuine poet. This last poem obtained the approval of Dr. Johnson. The praise and favour of such men as Johnson and Burke might well have stimulated him to further exertion; but whether from the indolence or unambitiousness of his disposition, he seems about this period to have deserted the Muses, and to have betaken himself to the more serious and solemn duties of his profession. He took holy orders—was admitted at Cambridge, and at the age of twenty-five entered the church by the patronage of the celebrated Doctor Watson, then Bishop of Llandaff. He soon afterwards became Chaplain to the Duke of Rutland on his appointment to the Viceroyalty of Ireland; and some years afterwards, through the friendship and patronage of that nobleman's family, he obtained the rectory of Troubridge in Wiltshire, where he remained until his death. For many years after he settled at Troubridge, Mr. Crabbe retired from the gaze of the world, with the solitary exception of having published a poem, intitled "The Newspaper," in 1785. In 1807 he published a collection of "Poems," which were perused in manuscript by Lord Holland, and were read by Charles Fox on his death-bed. These "Poems" passed through several editions. In 1810 he produced his poem of "The Borough;" in 1812 he published his "Tales;" and in 1819 his last published work appeared under the title of "Tales of the Hall."

The only performance in prose which he ever wrote was "A Natural History of the Vale of Belvoir," and which was incorporated by Mr. Nichols in his History of Leicestershire. The characteristics of Mr. Crabbe's style of poetry are originality of thought, truth, depth and pathos of description, with the happy diction and polished versification of Goldsmith. He formed a sort of connecting link between the literature of the last century and of the present day. He was the last surviving celebrated man mentioned by Boswell in connection with Johnson, with the exception of the venerable Lord Stowell. He was a scholar, and a preacher too, we have heard, of much ability. He sometimes visited London, but preferred Troubridge, where he expired after a short illness on the 8th of February, in the seventy-eighth year of his age. It is understood that a poem of his composition is extant in manuscript, the booksellers being actually afraid, while the present "poetryphobia" is prevalent in the world of letters, to venture on the publication of a new work in verse, even by so popular an author. At a Meeting of the Council of the Royal Society of Literature, on the 14th of April 1828, the two royal golden medals of the value of fifty guineas each, given annually to individuals distinguished by the production of works eminent in literature, were adjudged to Crabbe, as the head of an original school of composition.

The following passages, which we extract from a Memoir in the Athenæum, present a just view of the peculiar character of the poet's compositions.

"The rustic population of the land are neither so wretched nor so depraved as the reverend bard describes them; there is no want of worth and talent among the poor; and, though we acknowledge that sin abounds, and that the manners of many are shameless, we hold it to be bad taste in the Muse to close the right eye on all the virtues, and open the left on all the wretchedness of the peasantry, and, pitching her voice to a tone sarcastic and dolorous, sing of the cureless sores and feculence of the land. There is, no doubt, something wrong in the internal construction of that poet who considers that every man with a ragged coat and every woman with uncombed locks are fallen and reprobate, and who dipping his brush in the lake of darkness paints merry old England as a vagrant and a strumpet. If we, however, dislike the foundation on which this

distinguished poet raised the superstructure of his verse, and condemn the principles on which he wrote as unnatural, we cannot for the soul of us be insensible to the matchless skill and rough ready vigour of his dark delineations. In inanimate nature he sternly refuses to avail himself of the advantages which his subject presents, of waving woods, pebbly shores, purling streams, and flowery fields: he takes a cast of nature homely, forbidding and barren, and compels us to like it by the force of his colour and by the stern fidelity of his outline: while in living nature he seems resolutely to have proscribed all things mentally or externally lovely, that he might indulge in the dry hard detail of whatsoever we dislike to contemplate, and triumph over our prejudices and feelings by the resistless vigour of his language and sentiments, and the terrific fidelity of his representations. On him who refuses to give to the world his full sympathy, the world usually retaliates sevenfold. Crabbe is by no means so popular as his genius deserves: of late there has been a woful coldness on the part of the admirers of him, who has not been inaptly termed "The Hogarth of Poets;" and his works, in spite of the intense laudations of all manner of reviews, remain undisturbed on the bookseller's shelf. The critic who first perceived the true character of Crabbe's poetry and pronounced it untrue to nature, was that Anarch old, Gifford, of the Quarterly. 'In common life,' he observes, 'every man instinctively acquires the habit of diverting his attention from unpleasing objects, and fixing it on those that are more agreeable: and all that we ask is, that this practical rule should be adopted in poetry. The face of nature under its daily and periodical varieties, the honest gaiety of rustic mirth, the flow of health and spirits, which is inspired by the country, the delights which it brings to every sense—such are the pleasing topics which strike the most superficial observer. But a closer inspection will give us more sacred gratifications. Wherever the relations of civilized society exist, particularly where a high standard of morals, however imperfectly acted upon, is yet publicly recognized, a ground-work is laid for the exercise of all the charities, social and domestic. In the midst of profligacy and corruption, some trace of these charities still lingers: there is some spot which shelters domestic happiness—some undiscovered cleft in which the seeds of the best affections have been cherished, and are bearing fruit in silence. Poverty, however blighting in general, has graces which are peculiarly its own—the highest order of virtues can be developed only in a state of habitual suffering."

It is but justice, however, to add that "the *man* was of a milder mood: in truth, Crabbe was one of the meekest and gentlest of mankind."

THE REV. DR. BELL.

This excellent and truly great man died at his residence in Cheltenham, on the 28th of January, after a long and painful illness, which he bore with the patience and resignation of a Christian. He was born at St. Andrew's, in the year 1753, and was educated in the University of that place. The whole of the early part of his life was distinguished by the exemplary manner in which he fulfilled every public and private duty. In the year 1789, after his appointment as Chaplain to Fort St. George, and Minister of St. Mary's, at Madras, the splendid qualities of his mind were first developed. Since that period, he has been regarded as one of the greatest benefactors of mankind. He undertook the gratuitous superintendence of the Military Male Orphan Asylum, at that station, until 1796, during which time he founded the Madras system of elementary education; and although the rival claims of Mr. Lancaster then came into notice, it is but justice to add that the universal judgment of the country, and the testimony of authentic documents, pronounced the merit of the discovery to have been solely and exclusively due to Doctor Bell. No sooner were the advantages of the system known, than it was patronised by the Government of Fort St. George; and on the Rev. Doctor's arrival in this country in 1797, the original report was immediately published, and submitted to the highest authorities in Church and State, by whom the system was patronised, and found to work so well in practice that it has since been adopted in every civilized nation in the world. In Great Britain alone there are, at the present time, "ten thousand schools, without any legislative assistance, wherein six hundred thousand children are educated by voluntary aid and charity." The most gratifying testimonials were transmitted to the Doctor in proof of the excellence of his plan, not only from the highest quarters in this country, but from several Governments and learned bodies in Europe, Asia, and America; while the improvement in the morality, civilization, and piety of the lower classes, during the present and future generations, will have acquired its chief impulse from the labours of this illustrious individual, whose memory, and that of the blessings he has so extensively diffused, will live in the grateful recollection of his country when other human institutions will have fallen into oblivion. The evening of his pious and useful life was passed in Cheltenham, where his benevolence and the practice of every social and domestic virtue had gained him the affection and respect of every class of the community. He distributed no less a sum than 120,000*l.* to various national institutions and public charities. Many valuable works on education were written by him, amongst which "The Elements of Tuition," "The English School," and "Brief Manual of Mutual Instruction and Moral Discipline," will ever occupy a distinguished place in our useful national literature. The honours that were conferred upon the Rev. Doctor will be best explained by the following list:—

Andrew Bell, D.D. L.L.D. F.As.S. F.R.S.Ed. Prebendary of Westminster, and Master of Sherburn Hospital, Durham.

His remains were deposited, on January the 14th, in the centre aisle of the grand west choir of Westminster Abbey. The procession consisted of ten mourning coaches and twenty-six private carriages, including those of the Archbishop of Canterbury, the Bishop of London, the Bishop of Lichfield and Coventry, Lord Eldon, Lord Amherst, Lord Kenyon, Lord Wynford, Mr. Justice Park, and Sir James Langham. The pall was borne by Lord Kenyon, the Rev. Spencer Phillips, Walter Cooke, Esq. and Capt. M'Konochie. The chief mourners were the Archbishop of Canterbury and the Bishop of London, who were followed by several noblemen and gentlemen.

CAPTAIN HENRY FOSTER, F.R.S.

The best tribute we can pay to the memory of this meritorious officer is to quote from the speech of H. R. H. the Duke of Sussex, as President to the Royal Society:—"Capt. Henry Foster was a member of the profession which, under all circumstances, is so justly celebrated for activity and enterprise, and which, when wanting the stimulus of war, has on many occasions lately distinguished itself by the zealous and successful cultivation of those studies, which are so essentially connected with the improvement of navigation. He accompanied Captain Basil Hall, in the Conway, in his well known voyage to South America, and assisted him materially in his pendulum and other observations. He afterwards joined Captain Parry in the second of his celebrated voyages; and at Port Bowen, and other stations within the Arctic Circle, he made, with the assistance of Captain Parry and others, a most valuable and extensive series of observations upon the diurnal variation, diurnal intensity of the magnetic needle, and upon other subjects connected with terrestrial magnetism and astronomical refractions, which formed an entire fourth part of the Transactions of the Royal Society, for 1826, and was printed at the special expense of the Board of Longitude. For these papers he received the Copley medal; and the Lords of the Admiralty acknowledged their sense of the honour which was thus conferred upon the profession to which he belonged, by immediately raising him to the rank of Commander, and by appointing him to the command of the Chanticleer, upon a voyage of discovery and observation in the South Seas. It was during the latter part of this voyage that he perished by an unfortunate accident; but I am happy to say that the public is not likely to lose altogether the benefit of his labours, and that he has left behind him an immense mass of observations of various kinds, which the Lords of the Admiralty have confided partly to this Society, and partly to the Astronomical Society, with a view to their publication in such a form as may best serve the interests of science, and may most tend to establish the character and fame of their lamented author."

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL BRERETON.

Lieutenant-Colonel Brereton was born in the King's County, Ireland, on the 4th of May 1782. In 1797 he went as a volunteer to the West Indies, with his uncle, Captain (now Colonel) Coghlan, of the 45th regiment. In 1798 he obtained an ensigncy in the 8th West India regiment, and was promoted to the rank of Lieutenant in the same corps in 1801. He was engaged in the taking of the Danish and Swedish West India Settlements, and continued in that part of the world until the reduction of his regiment in 1802. In April 1803, he was appointed to the 2nd West India regiment; but during that year he served in Jersey, where he acted as Adjutant to the 1st West India battalion, raised for the defence of that island. In April 1804, he received a Captaincy in the Royal African corps, and being separated from it, served in the same grade in the Royal West India Rangers. He acted as Brigade-major to his relative, Brig.-Gen. Brereton, Governor of St. Lucia, and served in that capacity until the General returned to Europe, in 1807. In 1809 he was at the capture of Martinique, and during that year he was appointed Brigade-major to Major-Gen. Wale, in Barbadoes. He held that rank at the taking of Guadaloupe in 1810; and proceeded in 1811, in command of the left wing, to the colony of Surinam, whence he was removed to the garrison of Mount Bruce, in Dominica; and then returned to Europe in 1813, in consequence of ill-health and the injuries he had sustained in a hurricane that year.

In July 1815, he was appointed Lieut.-Colonel of the Royal African corps, and Lieut.-Governor of the settlements and garrisons of Senegal and Goree, on the west coast of Africa; whence he returned, in consequence of ill-health, in December 1816.

In 1818 he went to the Cape of Good Hope, and was placed in command of the garrisons upon the frontiers of the colony. A domestic calamity recalled him to England, in March 1819; but he again proceeded to the Cape in the autumn of that year, as Lieut.-Col. of the 53rd Regiment, and remained in command of Cape Town until March 1823; having been transferred, as Lieut.-Col. to the Royal York Rangers in February 1820, and to the 49th Regiment in August 1821. He became Inspect-

ing Field-officer of the Bristol district, by exchange with Lieut.-Col. Daniell, in July 1823. The officers of the regiment presented him, through Sir Henry Torrens, the Colonel, with a sword valued at two hundred guineas. Every step in his military career was obtained without purchase; and during a service of nearly thirty-four years, he was only one year and a quarter on half-pay.

The unfortunate occurrence of the late riots at Bristol placed him in a situation which he had not encountered in all his previous military experience. Like many other men upon whom command unexpectedly devolves, he was unequal to a great emergency. In every line of life, valuable people in subordinate capacities discover themselves inadequate to a due discharge of leading duties. Colonel Brereton was evidently a humane and amiable man of this description, and was not made of "stuff stern enough" for the late crisis.

A court-martial having been formed to examine into his conduct, had already sat during four days; and it appears that Lieut.-Colonel Brereton was very deeply affected by the course of evidence against him which was on the last day produced. After the rising of the Court-martial he went to Reeve's hotel, where his gardener met him with his gig, and he returned home about twelve at night. He retired to his bedroom about a quarter before three; the housekeeper heard the report of a pistol, and immediately called the gardener and footman; they went into his room instantly, and found him lying on the bed quite dead. He had shot himself through the heart, and must have died instantly: he was completely dressed, with the exception of his coat. A coroner's inquest returned a verdict of "Temporary Derangement."

The facts produced against Lieut.-Col. Brereton were certainly too strong for him to combat, so as to vindicate his character as a military man; but he erred from feelings of humanity, and therefore his fate has excited universal commiseration. He could not endure the idea of shedding blood, even when the urgent call of duty made it imperatively necessary. Forgetting that the humanity of a soldier, under such circumstances, towards a guilty rabble, has all the effect of cruelty to the innocent citizens, he neither discerned with the requisite precision, nor acted with the promptitude which the exigency of the occasion demanded. The censure of those who were most bitter in their condemnation of him when living, extends no further, now that he has made his fearful and rash appeal from a tribunal of his fellow-creatures to the judgment-seat of God.

Colonel Brereton was married in London, to Miss Olivia Ross, who died three years ago, leaving him two daughters, one born May 2, 1826, and the other October 2, 1828.

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL MACDONALD, F. R. S.

At his residence, Summerland Place, Exeter, aged 72, John Macdonald, Esq. Fellow of the Royal and Asiatic Societies, formerly Lieutenant-Colonel of the Royal Clan-Alpine regiment.

This accomplished and amiable gentleman was the only son of the celebrated Flora Macdonald, who so materially assisted Prince Charles in evading the English soldiery in 1746. It is stated in the account of the Rebellion, published under the title of "Ascanius," that she was the daughter of Mr. Macdonald, a tacksman, or gentleman-farmer, of Melton, in South Uist, and was in 1746 about twenty-four years' old. It is also said that her portrait was painted in London in 1747, for Commodore Smith, in whose ship she had been brought prisoner from Scotland. Mr. Croker adds, in his late edition of Boswell's Johnson, that he has not been able to trace that portrait; but it may be remarked that there are three prints of this celebrated lady, one a mezzotint by M'Ardell, from A. Ramsay; another mezz. by J. Faber, 1747, from T. Hudson; and the third engraved by Johnson. In Doctor Johnson's letter to Mrs. Thrale, in 1773, in which he describes his visit to Flora Macdonald, it is stated, "She and her husband are poor, and are going to try their fortune in America." Mr. Croker remarks that they did emigrate to America; but returned to Sky, where she died, on the 4th of March, 1790, leaving a son, Colonel J. Macdonald, and a daughter, still alive in Sky, married to a Macleod, a distant relation to the Macleod. "It is remarkable," adds Sir Walter Scott, "that this distinguished lady signed her name Flory, instead of the more classical orthography. Her marriage contract, which is in my possession, bears the name spelled Flory."

Col. Macdonald passed many years in the service of the East India Company, and attained the rank of Captain in the corps of Engineers on the Bengal establishment. In the years 1794-5-6, he carried on at Bencoolen, in Sumatra, and at St. Helena, a continued series of observations on the diurnal variation of the magnetic needle, which he communicated in 1798 to the Royal Society, and which afterwards appeared in the Philosophical Transactions. He was elected a Fellow of the Royal Society in 1800.

He afterwards published several works, chiefly for the service of which he was so distinguished a member, and was for many years an extensive and valuable contributor to the Gentleman's Magazine.

JOSEPH SHEPHERD MUNDEN.

On the 6th of February, at his house in Bernard-street, Russell-square, this long-celebrated actor died, in the 74th year of his age. He was the son of a poulterer in Brook's Market, Leather-lane, Holborn, and was born in the early part of 1758; his father died when he was young, and at the age of twelve young Joe was placed in an apothecary's shop; but becoming tired of physic, he turned his attention to the law. From an attorney's office he descended to a law-stationer's shop, and became what is termed a "hackney-writer;" to one of the fraternity in Chancery-lane he was ultimately apprenticed. He was at this time a great admirer of Garrick, whose powers he well remembered, and used to dilate upon; this gave him the first desire for the stage. He was for some time a clerk in the office of the town-clerk at Liverpool; but his first regular engagement on the boards, was as the representative of old men at Leatherhead. He had the actor's customary provincial round at the theatres, and soon became a partner in the Sheffield theatre. On Dec. 2nd, 1790, a few nights after Incledon's appearance, Munden made his bow to the Covent-Garden audience as Sir Francis Gripe, in the "Busy Body," and Jemmy Jumps, in "The Farmer." He was the original representative of Old Rapid, Caustic, Lazarillo (in "Two Strings to your Bow"), Nipperkin, Sir Abel Handy, and Old Dornton, besides a host not now remembered. In 1813, in consequence of a quarrel respecting the amount of his salary, he joined the Drury-lane Company, making his first appearance there in Sir Abel Handy; here he remained until the 31st of May, 1824, when he took his farewell of the public in the character of Sir Robert Bramble, in the "Poor Gentleman." He was an excellent comic actor, and in some of his parts unrivalled. In private life he was generally esteemed by a very numerous circle of acquaintance, not more on account of his convivial qualities than for others more substantial.

CHARLES GREENWOOD, ESQ.

The late Charles Greenwood, Esq. was a native of Yorkshire, from whence he was sent for education to one of our public colleges. The circumstances of his father, who was a country gentleman of contracted means, rendered the exertion or exercise of the talents of Mr. Greenwood necessary to his future prosperity, and, through the friendship of Mr. Danby, of Swinton Park, Yorkshire, he obtained a desk in the house of Army Agency, of which he for many years was the highly respected chief—a firm as esteemed by the nobility and mercantile world as the Bank of England. To the undeviating and well-placed confidence of the late Duke of York Mr. Greenwood was indebted for a great part of the very extensive business of his house. He was also a great favourite of George IV. and particularly noticed by his present Majesty. The condescensions of Royalty, which inflate vulgar minds, had no such effect upon Mr. Greenwood; few men were more unassuming or more unobtrusive; and few have bent their minds so completely to acts of disinterested kindness and practical philanthropy as this individual, through a long and laborious career. Among the earliest friends of Mr. Greenwood were, the Marquis Cornwallis, Sir Ralph Abercromby, Lord Lake, Sir W. Meadows, Lord Hutchinson, and a host of others we could enumerate; and in later times, we might add almost every officer of rank and service in the British Army, including the Duke of Wellington and the present Commander-in-Chief, Lord Hill. Mr. Greenwood was always considered by the Duke of York as the able advocate and judicious counsellor of officers, whose want of family influence seemed to require an easy and unembarrassed medium of communication with his Royal Highness as Commander-in-Chief; and the fidelity, industry, and talent of Mr. Greenwood, in promoting the professional views of the many who relied upon his exertions, frequently led officers of high rank and distinguished services to make him the channel through which their requests and claims to head-quarters were conveyed with a propriety and skill which seldom failed in producing the desired effect. Mr. Greenwood expired on the 25th of January, at his Majesty's palace at Brighton: he was on a visit to the King, a circumstance to him of common occurrence; for his present Majesty highly estimated the individual: he was taken ill whilst in the presence of the King, and died within a short time after being removed to his own chamber.

GENERAL BELLIARD.

General Belliard, the Minister Plenipotentiary from France to Belgium, died suddenly on the 29th January. The General had had several previous attacks similar to that which proved fatal. He was in the sixty-third year of his age, and one of the oldest and most distinguished officers of the French army. He was aide-de-camp to General Dumourier at the commencement of the Revolution; in 1796 he joined the army of Italy under Bonaparte, and distinguished himself at Castiglione, Arcola, &c. He accompanied Bonaparte to Egypt, where he had the command of the province of Thebes, commanded a division at the battle of Heliopolis, defeated the Mame-

lukes at Caphtos, and took Cossier. After the assassination of Kleber he took the command of Cairo, returned to France on the capitulation of Alexandria, and was appointed to the command of Brussels. He was at the battle of Austerlitz, was in the campaign against Prussia in 1806, went into Spain, occupied Madrid by capitulation in the month of December 1808. He was with the grand army in 1812, and had a horse killed under him in the battle of Moskowa. He was in favour with Louis XVIII. who created him a chevalier of St. Louis, and gave him a seat in the Chamber of Peers, but being appointed Major-General of the army that was to stop the march of Napoleon to Paris in 1815, he yielded to the enthusiasm of his troops, and was sent on a delicate mission to the King of Naples, which could not succeed. Napoleon, on his return to France, gave him the command of the army of the Moselle. On the entrance of the Allies into Paris, he was confined for some months in the Abbey, but he was soon released, and lived esteemed in private life after his long and active career. After the revolution in July, the Belgian deputation sent to Paris expressed a wish that the General, who had acquired universal esteem during his long residence among them, should be appointed Minister Plenipotentiary of France in Belgium.

MR. HENRY LIVERSEEGE.

It is with no common regret that we announce the death of this young and highly-gifted artist, who expired on the 13th of January last, at his residence in Manchester, at the age of twenty-nine. The appreciators of his genius, and those generally interested in art, will doubtless be surprised to learn in how short a portion of that time his powers were developed. The career now so mournfully cut short, was not more successful than brief—the period embraced by his emerging from obscurity to distinction not exceeding the last five years of his life. He laboured from early youth under an organic defect in the chest; he had neither connexions nor fortune to smooth his path through the world; and whilst from infancy painting was the profession he loved and aimed at, it was long before he discovered the branch of art in which lay his peculiar forte. Five years ago he was employed in painting portraits, indifferently executed, at prices more indifferent still. He even painted tavern signs,* for a mere trifle; at the same time, it required little discrimination to discern the germs of high excellence in his attempts at fancy pictures, which he himself disregarded. His first appearance before the public was in 1827, when he sent to the Manchester Exhibition three small pictures—the subjects, Banditti, which were with difficulty disposed of for a few pounds. His "Recruit," a small picture, painted and sold within the last six months, was eagerly bought at 130 guineas. The first picture that stamped his talent with the public was "Adam Woodcock," purchased by Lord Wilton. He exhibited, at the same time, a "Don Quixote," and a "Scene from the Antiquary," which were likewise immediately purchased. Shortly after, his "Black Dwarf," "Sir Piercie Shafton," and a "Scene from Hamlet," were exhibited at Somerset House; but the piece which first attracted particular notice in London, was a small one at the British Institution—"Hudibras in the Stocks. For the principal figure, and also for the "Black Dwarf," Mr. Liverseege made a clay model to paint from. We have named only a few of his works produced within the last four years; for as he combined great industry with great facility, and sold as fast as he painted, Lancashire alone (his native county) could hang an exhibition-room with his productions. In this estimate we include the water-colour sketches, which he usually made, with great care, prior to painting a subject. These drawings, of which Mr. Liverseege has left many in his portfolio, will not, it is to be hoped, fall into the hands of those unable to appreciate their value, either as sketches or subjects for engraving. They are decidedly fine, both as regards colour and expression; in some respects they excel the pictures. His only finished picture which remains unsold was dispatched to the British Institution a few days prior to his decease. It is a figure of "Don Quixote reading in his Study." Along with it is the "Recruit," already mentioned—a picture partaking more of the Teniers' school than any of his other productions, and remarkable for the beauty of the details. Shakspeare and Cervantes were his favourite authors; and so little was his death anticipated, that his "old friend," as he playfully termed the former, was laid on his breakfast-table the morning of his decease. He was encumbered with an infirm body through life; but it was remarkable that he improved in strength as he experienced encouragement—so much so that his early friends ventured to hope that he might live many years. He was not materially unwell for more than a few days: melancholy presentiments, however, hung over his mind—presentiments too fatally verified on the morning of the 13th.—*Athenæum.*

* A Saracen's Head, and an Ostrich, both painted by Liverseege, yet hang up at two obscure public-houses in Manchester. The Ostrich is bad—the Saracen's Head is well done; and he always spoke of them with interest.

INCIDENTS, ECCLESIASTICAL PREFERMENTS, APPOINTMENTS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

The most prompt exertions have been made to check the progress of Cholera, which, in the beginning of February, made its appearance in several places at the East of London. The Central Board of Health have deputed the following gentlemen to act in the districts of the Metropolis, under the general superintendance of Colonel Marshall, Drs. Russell and Barry, and Major Macdonald:—Holborn and Covent-Garden, Dr. Kidd; Marylebone and St. Pancras, Dr. Gregory; Whitechapel, Dr. Lindsay; Limehouse, Dr. Anderson; St. George's and St. James's, Dr. Daun; Rotherhithe, Dr. Key; Southwark, Mr. Maling; Clerkenwell, Mr. Evans; Westminster and Lambeth, under the care of Dr. Daun until the return of Dr. Macann; and similar appointments are in progress for the remaining districts. The inspectors have been enjoined to communicate with the parish authorities, and with the District Boards of Health; to render every assistance in their power to obtain early accounts of sickness; to cause faithful reports to be made, and to communicate in all cases of difficulty with the Central Board; to suggest arrangements for forming Dispensaries at public places, where medicine may be administered at any hour of the day or night; for establishing Cholera Hospitals for removing, wherever practicable, and keeping apart those who have been in communication with the infected; for disinfecting bedding and clothing by heat or other methods; for publishing handbills with the plainest medical directions, and the names of places where assistance may be found; for obtaining subscriptions for soup and warm clothing. The Board of Admiralty have placed an hospital-ship at the disposal of the Central Board. It has been fitted up for the reception of seamen, and has been moored off Limehouse, and an officer, with boats and medical men, attached to her; so that assistance may be conveyed to vessels lying in the river. At the same time that the Central Board endeavour by these means to arrange a system which may secure the most prompt assistance in any quarter of the metropolis in which the disease may appear, they feel that all their exertions must be ineffectual without the most cordial co-operation of all classes; and they earnestly exhort all those who have power and influence readily and zealously to second their efforts.

The alarm in the City, which was at first very great, has, however, much subsided, and strong hopes are now indulged that, by the superior activity and skill of the medical men, and the arrangements made to prevent its spreading, the disorder will be so far divested of its malignity as to be productive, comparatively, of but few deaths.*

A prospectus has been published, announcing the intention to establish an Orange Institution in Great Britain, on an extensive scale. At the head of the English Orangemen, are the Duke of Cumberland and Lord Kenyon; of the Scotch, the Duke of Gordon. Prelate—the Bishop of Salisbury. Grand Secretary—the Marquis of Chandos. Grand Treasurer — Colonel Fletcher!

The annual meeting of the Governors and other supporters of the London Vaccine Institution has been held, for the purpose of receiving the report for the last year. It appeared that within that period 4400 children and adults had been vaccinated by this institution.

ECCLESIASTICAL PREFERMENTS.

The Rev. J. Muckleston, to the living of Wichnor, in the county of Stafford.

The Rev. W. Wilson, D.D. Vicar of Holy Rood, Southampton, and formerly Fellow of Queen's College, to the Stall at Winchester, vacant by the death of the Rev. E. Poulter.

The Rev. J. Hinckley, to the living of Sheriffhales, Staffordshire.

The Rev. T. Woodroffe, one of the Secretaries to the Church Missionary Society, to the Rectory of Calbourne, Isle of Wight, void by the resignation of the Right Hon. Lord Walsingham.

The Rev. W. Rennell, to the Ministry of the new Church about to be consecrated at Paddington.

The Rev. W. Vawdrey, to the Rectory of Kinnerleigh.

The Rev. T. Vyvyan, to the Perpetual Curacy of St. Mary's, Penzance.

The Rev. B. Gilpin, M.A. Senior Fellow of Christ's College, Cambridge, to the Rectory of Burnham Westgate, in the county of Norfolk.

The Rev. Mr. Hume, Curate of Farnham, to the Rectory of Mconstoke, Hants.

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* Dr. Uwins, in a letter to "The Times," states his opinion that the present is no new disease in this country, and ascribes the increase in the number and malignancy of the cases to a particular condition of the atmosphere, and to the representations and reports of alarmists. He also expresses his doubts whether "there is any thing further to be feared than from epidemic constitutions of atmosphere generally, which now produce one kind, now another, of pestilential malady." This opinion is supported by several other eminent physicians and surgeons.

The Rev. J. Brigstocke, M.A. to the Rectory of Barton, Pembrokeshire.

The Rev. E. Cookson, to the Living of Cherry Willingham, near Lincoln.

The Rev. J. White, B.A. to the Perpetual Curacy of Fairfield, Kent.

The Rev. M. Vincent, of University College, Oxford, to the Perpetual Curacy of St. Thomas's Church, Brampton.

The Rev. S. B. Turner, A.B. to the Perpetual Curacy of Linstead Parva, Suffolk.

The Rev. W. L. Weddall, B.A. of Catherine Hall, to the Rectory of Chillisford, Suffolk.

The Rev. F. Oakeley, to the Prebend of Dasser Parva, in Lichfield Cathedral, vacant by the resignation of the Rev. T. Broomfield.

The Rev. T. Staniforth, to the Rectory of Bolton, Suffolk.

The Rev. W. Cleminson, B.A. of Queen's College, Oxford, has been licensed to the New Church in Upper Tranmere.

The Rev. T. R. Bromfield, M.A. to the Prebend of Gaia Minor, in Lichfield Cathedral.

The Rev. W. Fraser, Perpetual Curate of Pirbright, Surrey, to the Rectory of North Waltham.

The Rev. Evelyn Levett Sutton, M.A. to the Prebend of Westminster, void by the death of Dr. A. Bell.

The Rev. Thomas Jarrett, M.A. Fellow of Catharine Hall, and Professor of Arabic at Cambridge University, to the Rectory of Trunch, Norfolk.

The Rev. J. B. Poulden, B.A. late of St. John's College, Cambridge, to the Rectory of Filton, Gloucestershire.

The Rev. George Bland, to the Prebend of Thorney, in the Cathedral Church of Chichester.

The Rev. E. G. Walford, of Elsfield, an Alderman of the Corporation of Banbury, Oxon, to the Living of Chipping Warden, vacant by the death of Dr. Lamb.

The Rev. Dr. Wellesley has vacated the Vicarage of Chelsea, which is now divided into two parishes, Upper and Lower Chelsea, and Lord Cadogan has gratuitously appointed the Rev. H. Blunt to the Vicarage of Upper Chelsea.

The Rev. C. C. Beaty, B.A. of Clare Hall, has been appointed Domestic Chaplain to the Earl of Portmore.

APPOINTMENTS, PROMOTIONS, &c.

The Lord Chancellor has appointed W. P. Roberts, to be a Master Extraordinary in the High Court of Chancery.

The Chamber of Exeter have elected J. T. Coleridge, Esq. Barrister, Recorder of that City, in the room of T. Stevens, Esq. deceased.

The Lord Chamberlain of his Majesty's Household has appointed Dr. H. G. Douglas, M.D. Physician Extraordinary to the King.

The London Gazette of Friday, Feb. 3, contained the appointment of Sir J. C. Hobhouse, Bart. to be his Majesty's Secretary-at-War.

Mr. Sergeant Gould has been appointed to succeed the late Master Ellis, as Master in Chancery for Ireland, with a salary reduced to 2000*l.* per annum. Mr. Perrin, K.C. has been appointed third Sergeant.

Mr. Gurney, the King's Counsel, has been appointed a Judge of the Court of Common Pleas in the room of Mr. Justice Alderson, who is appointed to the Exchequer in the place of Mr. Baron Garrow, who has resigned on account of ill health.

The King has appointed Admiral Lord De Saumarez, G.C.B., to be General of Marines, vacant by the decease of Admiral Sir Richard Bickerton, Bart.

The King has granted the office of Clerk of the Ordnance to Thomas Francis Kennedy, Esq.

The King has been pleased to direct letters patent to be passed under the Great Seal, constituting and appointing the Right Hon. John Wm. Ponsonby, commonly called Viscount Duncannon; Wm. Dacres Adams, Esq.; and Major-General Sir Benjamin Charles Stephenson, Knight Commander of the Royal Hanoverian Guelphic Order, to be Commissioners of his Majesty's Woods, Forests, Land Revenues, Works, and Buildings.

Married.]—At the British Palace, Therapia, Constantinople, by the Rev. Dr. Walsh, Chaplain to the British Embassy, Charles Blunt, Esq. of Adrianople, to Carolina, daughter of M. M. Antonio Vitalis, H. B. M. Consul at Tino.

At Oswestry, Sir Baldwin Leighton, Bart. of Loton-park, Shropshire, to Mary, eldest daughter of Thomas Netherton Parker, Esq. of Sweeney-hall, near Oswestry.

At Northenden, Henry Mainwaring, Esq. eldest son of Sir H. M. Mainwaring, Bart. of Over Peover, to Emma, eldest daughter of the late W. Tatton, Esq. of Withenshaw, Cheshire.

At St. George's Church, Hanover-square, Lord Visconnt Marsham, son of Earl Romney, to Lady Margaret Scott, sister of the Duke of Buccleugh.

G. C. Antrobus, Esq. M.P. to Charlotte, sister of Lord Crofton.

At St. Pancras Church, K. Dixon, Esq. of Tavistock Square, eldest son of the late K. Dixon, of Finsbury Square, to Juliet, second daughter of Sir E. Sugden, M.P. of Guildford Street, Russel Square.

By special licence, the Hon. C. Ashburnham, third son of the late Earl of Ashburnham, and attaché to the British Embassy in Paris, to Sarah Johanna, second daughter of W. Murray, Esq. of Grosvenor-street.

George, only son of G. Donne, Esq. of the Privy Seal Office, to Miss Knott, granddaughter of Major Knott, of Lyme.

At Dorchester, John Cox, Esq. banker, to Miss Sayers, eldest daughter of the late Colonel Sayers, of Bath.

At Awliscombe, Major Prideaux, second son of the late Sir J. W. Prideaux, Bart. to Frances Mary Ann, third daughter of the Rev. W. E. Fitzthomas, of Awliscombe.

At Marylebone church, the Viscount Turnour, eldest son of the Earl of Winterton, to Maria, third daughter of Sir Peter Pole, Bart.

T. E. Swettenham, Esq. only son of the Rev. T. E. Swettenham, Rector of Swettenham, to Wilhelmina, second daughter of Sir Peter Pole, Bart.

At Horsley, the Rev. S. Lloyd, A.M. Vicar of

that Parish, to Eliza, fourth daughter of Vice-Admiral Young, of Barton-End-House.

At Dublin, by the Right Hon. the Lord Bishop of Kildare, Lieut.-Col. S. Blane, of the Scots Fusileer Guards, son of Sir G. Blane, Bart. to Eliza, eldest daughter of J. Armit, Esq. of Kildare Street.

At Donibristle Park, Sir J. A. Stewart, Bart. of Grandtully, to Lady Jane Stuart, eldest daughter of the Earl of Moray.

Major H. H. Farquharson, of the Royal Regiment, to Elizabeth Ann, daughter of the late Lieut.-Gen. Reynolds, of the East India Company's Service.

At the Government Chapel, Valetta, Malta, F. B. Atkinson, Esq. to Mary Ann Stoddart, youngest daughter of the Hon. Sir John Stoddart, Chief Justice of Malta.

Died.]—At Bath, in his sixty-sixth year, Sir F. N. Burton, Bart. G.C.H. twin brother of the Most Noble the Marquis of Conyngham.

At Roydon Parsonage, the Right Hon. Lady Margaret Cameron, widow of the late Governor Cameron, and daughter of James, 14th Earl of Errol, aged sixty-two.

In Dublin, A. Nimmo, Esq. F.R.S.E.

At Worthing, the Hon. Mrs. Beauclerk, of St. Leonard's Lodge, Horsham.

At Newport, Isle of Wight, Dowager Lady Holmes.

The lady of the Right Hon. Sir E. Thornton, G.C.B. of Wembury House, Devon.

Lady Sarah Tournay Staines, the wife of G. Gunning, Esq. of Frindsbury and Dent de Lion, Kent.

At St. Helena, Capt. R. M. Statham, aged fifty-six, of the Hon. Company's Pension Establishment, who was an active, brave, and zealous officer.

At Ragwell, near Yorkshire, D. Sykes, Esq. He represented Hull in two Parliaments, and Beverly in one.

In Guernsey, J. Saumarez, Esq. in his seventy-seventh year, eldest brother of Lord de Saumarez.

At Woolwich, in the eightieth year of his age, J. Douglas, Esq. R.N. late Master Intendant of his Majesty's Docks at Deptford, Sheerness, and Plymouth.

At Westhill Lodge, Hampshire, the Right Hon. Lord H. Paulet, K.C.B. Brother to the Marquis of Winchester, and a Vice-Admiral of the Red.

At Hoddesdon, William Peere Williams Freeman, Esq. Senior Admiral of the Fleet, in the 91st year of his age.

PROVINCIAL OCCURRENCES

IN THE COUNTIES OF ENGLAND, AND IN WALES, SCOTLAND, AND IRELAND.

HAMPSHIRE.

The President of the Hampshire Agricultural Society has liberally announced his intention of offering the following premium, and of repeating it annually:—for the person who shall let to agricultural labourers in Hampshire the greatest quantity of land, in allotments of not less than half an acre, nor more than two acres to each individual, the quantity so let not being less than twenty acres, and the rent thereof not exceeding that of the land in the vicinity, similar in quality and situation, a medal of the value of twenty guineas. The conditions will be detailed in the list of premiums about to be printed.

LANCASHIRE.

The authorities of Manchester (having first, it is said, received the sanction of the Home Secretary) on Sunday the 29th Jan. issued a proclamation against the continuation by an adjournment of a Meeting held on the previous Sunday, at which seditious and inflammatory speeches had been delivered. The meeting notwithstanding took place in St. George's fields; when, under the protection of a military force, special constables, headed by the Boroughreeve, with the regular police force, armed with cutlasses, seized the chairman and seven other individuals, and conveyed them to a place of security, and dispersed the meeting by a liberal use of their sticks. A pike or dagger, of about three-quarters of a yard in length, of which the blade was nearly twelve inches in length, was concealed under the jacket of one of the men arrested.

At a meeting in Liverpool of the subscribers to the monument to the memory of Mr. Canning, it was resolved that the most eligible site on which to fix the monument was on the first landing of the principal stairs of the Town Hall.

NOTTINGHAMSHIRE.

The sentence on three out of the five unhappy man condemned to death at the late Special Commission at Nottingham has been carried into effect. The three who suffered were George Beck, George Hearson, and John Armstrong: the other two, Charles Beekins and Thomas Shelton, have been respited during pleasure. The multitude present at the execution consisted of from 8000 to 10,000 people. At the moment the wretched men were turned off, a thousand voices from the crowd set up the cries of "Murder!" and "Blood!" The event passed off, however, without any popular disturbance.

SOMERSETSHIRE.

The Upper Division of the line of the Bristol and Gloucestershire Railway, forming a junction with the Avon and Gloucestershire Branch, is now open for the transit of goods. The Avon and Gloucestershire Railway is also opened, and coals have been conveyed on it to the river Avon, and from thence to Reading.

Several scientific gentlemen are at present actively engaged, under the direction of the Board of Admiralty, in taking surveys of the Bristol Channel and the adjacent prominences. It is suspected that considerable errors exist in the recorded longitude of former observations, recent experiments on the pendulum, relative to the

form of the earth, having afforded more correct data than were previously attainable.

SUFFOLK.

As some labourers on the estate of Mrs. Sheppard, of Campsey Ash, were felling an old pollard oak, they discovered two parcels of ancient coins, enclosed in thin lead cases; one of them was quite embedded in the solid part of the root. They are chiefly pennies, of Edward the Confessor and Harold the Second, and amounted altogether to nearly 600 pieces. What appears most singular is, that many of them are divided into halves and quarters, which evidently show that at that remote period these divided parts were circulated as halfpence and farthings.

SUSSEX.

At the last Quarter Sessions held at Lewes, the Magistrates came to a decision relative to awarding costs in cases of Appeal, which cannot fail to diminish the trials of what are called "Experimental Appeals." The following is the declaration alluded to: "This Court being of opinion that the present practice of leaving the parties in almost all cases of Appeal to the Sessions to pay their own costs, leads on the one hand to the bringing forward many unnecessary, and what may be very properly called Experimental Appeals, and on the other hand to a negligent mode of inquiry by parishes removing; and believing that a more frequent payment of costs by the unsuccessful party would tend very materially to diminish litigation on this subject—doth declare, that in future, on the trial of every Appeal, the whole circumstances of the case will be attentively considered, and the decision as to awarding costs regulated accordingly."

STAFFORDSHIRE.

The Iron trade, which has been long depressed, is now reviving; orders have been refused by some masters at the old prices; iron is quoted at an advance of 20s. per ton, and it is considered certain 12s. per ton advance will be realized on all future orders.

YORKSHIRE.

The woollen cloth trade, which generally begins to improve in February, is still very flat in Yorkshire, and many of the manufacturers are working short time, and diminishing the number of their workpeople. The home trade is dull, and the foreign orders scanty. Well-informed people, however, are of opinion, that the restoration of public confidence, which would certainly arise from the passing of the Reform Bill, could not fail to secure the revival of trade, if the manufacturing districts remain free from the cholera. The blanket trade was scarcely ever so dull as at the present. This may be partly owing to the mildness of the winter—the season having always a considerable influence upon the demand for that article. In the stuff trade there is not much cause for complaint; a great deal is doing, but the prices are scarcely remunerating. A late failure of some consequence in Bradford has had a depressing influence on that market. Flannels are very little in demand; the American tariff has cut up the trade dreadfully, and the effect continues to be seriously felt in Rochdale, and the whole of that manufacturing district. Bockings (baize), which used to keep a great number of the operatives in employment, are now little in demand, owing to the unsettled state of the markets in South America, to which the manufacturers do not choose to venture their goods except upon order. The price of wool, both of home and foreign growth, continues pretty steady and is considered fairly remunerating to the grower. The flax spinning trade, in the West-riding of Yorkshire, is also dull, and the accumulation of stocks has compelled many of the manufacturers to reduce the hours of labour, to the great regret of the workpeople. From the cotton districts our accounts are more favourable. The demand for yarn has improved within the last month, and the weavers, both by power and hand, are fully employed, though the latter at starvation prices.—*Leeds Mercury.*

IRELAND.

The intelligence from Ireland is of the most gloomy and heart-rending description. Party spirit and sectarian hatred, miscalled religious zeal, rage as hotly as they ever did in the worst of times, and in many parts of this unfortunate country society seems to be completely disorganized. In the county of Donegal the peasantry have assembled in great numbers for the purposes of resisting the collection of tithes and requiring their total abolition; and it is said that one body of them, amounting to several thousands, gave notice to their landlords that in future they would only pay a tithe of their rents. A large military force, under the command of a field-officer, has been despatched to the scene of the disturbances, and stipendiary magistrates have been appointed. In Galway things are in the same frightful state. Several of the Catholic clergy have been threatened with death by the wretched and misguided peasantry, if they do not cease preaching against the Terry Alt system. On the 18th, a notice of this kind was served at the convent near Portumna, by two armed ruffians, one of whom discharged his pistol, fortunately without effect, at one of the friars. Four men, who were sworn to murder the Rev. Mr. Shiel, P.P. of Trina, have been apprehended at Portumna. On the 20th January, two Terry Alts were shot dead by the police in the same neighbourhood. On Tuesday, the 24th the Rev. Mr. Whitty, Rector of Golden, in Tipperary, was barbarously murdered whilst returning home after visiting a sick parishioner. The horrid deed is supposed to have originated in some dispute about tithes, as a numerous assemblage of hurlers took place a short time ago to compel the unfortunate gentleman to make some reductions, and forty of them, who refused to disperse when the riot act was read by the magistrate, were committed to prison.

SCOTLAND.

The Cholera is now rapidly subsiding in Tranent, Musselburgh, Prestonpans, and Haddington, and will, we may reasonably hope, soon disappear from all these places. In Edinburgh, it still continues remarkably light: in Glasgow and Paisley, it is rather more severe; but even in these towns the proportional mortality is still trifling when compared with what it was at its first appearance in Sunderland, Newcastle, Musselburgh, and some other places.

COMMERCIAL AND MONEY-MARKET REPORT.

The commercial part of the community has been violently agitated in the course of the month just ended, by two occurrences, which threaten serious damage to their interests. Though, from the first moment of the Cholera's appearance in England, it was evident that its spreading throughout the country would, soon or late, become unavoidable, not any of the persons engaged in commerce appear to have contemplated the risk of the restrictions to which such an occurrence could hardly fail to expose them. Their operations were in no manner regulated by any reference to such a prospect; and the consequence has been, that the moment the Asiatic Cholera was declared to be in London, and clean bills of health refused, a great number of shipments had to be suspended, and considerable orders for British goods have since been countermanded. The quarantine regulations which will be necessarily enforced against all vessels coming from London, so completely alter the prospect of a favourable market after the goods have undergone that formality at the places of their destination, that the risk of shipping, under those circumstances, became greater than the danger of losses to be incurred by a suspension of shipments, or a countermanding of not yet completed orders. A great deal of angry feeling appears to be entertained by most of those who are thus likely to suffer from the visitation, against those who have authoritatively announced its presence; and between the party who are interested in its being believed that no Asiatic Cholera exists among us, and those who are accused of having an equal interest in a belief of its existence, it would be difficult to decide on the real state of the matter. The quarantine imposed on goods coming from London will not be shorter than three weeks in any of the continental ports; but in many, it is to be as long as forty days. In some of the distant transatlantic ports, vessels arriving from England with foul bills of health, are not to be admitted at all.

The other occurrence by which the mercantile interests of the country are partially threatened, relates to the insurrection of the negroes in Jamaica, and a similar one which is expected to take place in some others of our West India possessions. This is not the place to inquire into the justice or injustice of a violent attempt of any set of men to gain and maintain that liberty which is the undoubted right of every human being. But so great a portion of our colonial trade having been long since regulated by the system of slave labour, it is impossible not to lament the ruin which appears to await a great number of our countrymen, by the convulsions which a forcible overthow of that system must give rise to. Already the Colonial Markets in the metropolis are so affected by the news, that all business there seems to be at a stand still. The order in Council regulating slave labour, has thrown confusion into many of the Leeward Islands; and if the plantations do not suffer from any violence on the part of the slaves, they may from a justifiable determination of the latter to abide by the spirit of the order in question.

In the early part of the month, business was brisk in the Coffee and Sugar Markets, and in those of many of the leading commodities; but the quarantine regulations about to be established, and the West India news, have completely altered the face of things there, and hardly any thing has been since done.

The transactions in the Cotton Market at Liverpool have lost nothing of their previous importance. During the four weeks ending the 21st of February, the total sales have amounted to 80,530 bales, averaging at 20,145 bales per week. The prices obtained were generally the same as at the previous corresponding period.

The transactions in the Indigo Market have, for some time past, been unimportant, dealers having thought it prudent to wait for an authentic account of the last season's crop in Bengal, before they ventured on any operations. That account only arrived on the 23rd of February. The general crop is rated at 110,000 maunds, a smaller aggregate, perhaps, than most of the European dealers have been anticipating. Some of the leading brokers in London had, however, been fixing the next July average price of finest Bengal Indigo, at 7s. 6d., on the supposition that the crop would be between 110,000 and 120,000 maunds; but they did not take into account the possibility that shipments might be chiefly directed elsewhere. This is now likely to happen, as the French markets are much more in want of supplies than the English, and the shippers at Bengal were, according to last advices, rather disposed to direct their shipments to France.

It has not frequently happened to us to have so little to say of the importance of transactions in the funds, as on the present occasion. Speculations at the Stock Exchange have been completely out of the question for some weeks past, and hardly any investments at all have taken place. The funds have, therefore, experienced no variations in price of the smallest consequence. Since the 26th of January, the quotation of Consols has ranged from 82 one-eighth to 82 five-eighths, but undergoing such slow and gradual variation as to make it of still less consequence even to that extent. The premium on Exchequer Bills has been from 8s. to 12s. during the same space, and as little demand for that species of public securities has existed as for Consols. The other domestic stocks have been equally without important variation or demand.

In the Foreign Stock Exchange, the only features have been a rise of 4 per cent. in Greek Stock, which suddenly took place on the news that a Sovereign was at length found for that country; and a decline of 2 per cent., equally sudden, in Mexican Stock, on the arrival of the news that an insurrection had broken out in the State of Vera Cruz, and that General Santa Ana had possessed himself of a sum in dollars, which he intended for the farther payment of the English dividends. The former has since maintained the price to which it rose, and the latter has not recovered the depression which befell it. But in these, as well as in other descriptions of foreign Stock, business has been extremely limited.

Money has been rather more scarce in the City, the threatened effects of the Cholera panic having induced holders to keep it by, for the emergencies which might arise therefrom. For the best bills the rate of discount has been at 4 half per cent.,

and for other securities of that description, at 5 per cent. There is no want of hard cash in London, but it is in few hands, and the public are exposed to suffer as much as if it was really scarce, from the difficulty of giving it an extended circulation under those circumstances.

The following Stock List will show the closing prices of all public securities on the 23rd of February:—

ENGLISH FUNDS.

Three per Cent. Consols, 82 half, five-eighths.—Three per Cent. Consols for the Account, Feb. 28th, 82 half, five-eighths.—Three per Cent. Reduced, 82 one-eighth.—Three and a Half per Cent. Reduced, 90 five-eighths, three-quarters.—New Three and a Half per Cent. 89 seven-eighths, 90.—Four per Cent. (1826,) 100 quarter, half.—India Stock, 193 half, 194 half.—Bank Stock, 195, 196.—Exchequer Bills, 8s., 9s. premium.—India Bonds, 1s., 2s. discount.—Long Annuities, 16 seven-eighths.

FOREIGN FUNDS.

Belgian Scrip, quarter, three-quarters discount.—Brazilian Five per Cent. 44 half, 45.—Chilian, 16, 17.—Colombian, (1824,) Six per Cent. 11, 12.—Danish Three per Cent. 66 quarter, half.—Dutch Two and a Half per Cent. 40 half, three-quarters.—French Five per Cent. 96 half, 97 half.—French Three per Cent. 66 half, 67 half.—Greek Five per Cent. 24, 25.—Mexican Six per Cent. 31 half.—Portuguese Five per Cent. 48 half, 49 half.—Russian Five per Cent. 99 quarter, three-quarters.—Spanish Five per Cent. 14 one-eighth.

SHARES.

Anglo-Mexican Mines, 13.—United Mexican, 4, 5.—Del Monte, 12 half, 13 half.—Brazil, 40, 42.—Bolanos, 130, 140.—Canada Company, 37, 38.—Irish Provincial Bank, 25 half, 26.

MONTHLY METEOROLOGICAL JOURNAL,

FROM JAN. 23, TO FEB. 22, 1832.

Jan. to Feb.	Lunations.	Thermometer. Mean Alt.	Barometer. 0 hour.	Winds. A.M.	Winds. P.M.	Atmospheric Variations. 9h A.M.	0 h.	8h. P.M.	During Night.	Prevailing modification of Cloud.
Mon. 23	5 h. 3′ P.M.	38	30.15	S.	S.	Cldy.	Cldy.	Clear	Fair	Cirrostratus
Tues. 24	☾	45.5	.05	S.W.	S.W.	Clear	Clear	—	—	—
Wed. 25		39	29.75	—	—	Moist	—	—	—	— Cum.
Thur. 26		38.5	—	S.	S.	Clear	—	Rain	Rain	—
Fri. 27		33	.90	N.	N.	Sleet	Moist	Clear	Fair	— —
Sat. 28		36.5	30.05	S.W.	S.W.	Clear	Clear	Cldy.	—	— cirro-cum.
Sun. 29		40	—	N.E.	N.E.	Cldy.	Cldy.	—	—	—
Mon. 30		41.5	.20	W.	W.	—	—	—	—	—
Tues. 31	10 h. 16′ P.M.	40.5	29.90	S.E.	S.E.	—	—	—	—	—
Wed. 1	●	—	.30	—	—	—	—	—	—	Cirrostratus
Thur. 2		38.5	28.90	S.W.	S.W.	Cldy.	Rain	—	—	—
Fri. 3		44	29.30	—	—	Clear	Clear	Clear	—	—
Sat. 4		48.5	.50	W.	W.	Cldy.	Cldy.	Cldy.	—	— cumulostr.
Sun. 5		49.5	.70	S.W.	S.W.	—	—	—	—	— —
Mon. 6		48	.60	S.	—	Clear	—	Moist	—	— —
Tues. 7		38	.80	W.	N.W.	—	Clear	Clear	—	—
Wed. 8	11 h. 13′ A.M.	42.5	30.10	S.W.	S.W.	—	—	—	—	— Cum.
Thur. 9	☽	39.5	.20	—	—	Cldy.	Moist	Cldy.	—	— —
Fri. 10		37.5	.45	N.	N.E.	Clear	Clear	Clear	—	—
Sat. 11		37	.40	N.E.	—	—	Cldy.	Cldy.	—	—
Sun. 12		38	.20	—	—	—	—	—	—	— cumulostr.
Mon. 13		—	.10	—	—	Cldy.	—	—	—	— —
Tues. 14		32	30.00	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Wed. 15	3h. 19′ A.M.	28	.00	—	—	—	—	—	—	— —
Thur. 16	○	36	29.70	Var.	Var.	—	—	—	Rain	— —
Fri. 17		38	.60	N.	N.	Rain	—	—	Fair	— —
Sat. 18		36.5	.98	N.E.	N.E.	Moist	—	—	—	— Cumulus
Sun. 19		34.5	30.10	—	—	Cldy.	—	Clear	—	— —
Mon. 20		37	.10	—	—	Clear	—	—	—	— cumulostr.
Tues. 21		38.5	.12	—	N.	Cldy.	Clear	—	—	— —
Wed. 22		38	—	Var.	Var.	—	Cldy.	Foggy	—	— —

Mean temperature of the Month, 30.5 deg. Mean atmospheric pressure, 38.17 deg.
Dense fog on Wednesday, P.M.

BANKRUPTS

FROM JAN. 20, TO FEB. 24, 1832, INCLUSIVE.

Jan. 20. D. BAINES, St. Martin's-lane, victualler. G. BENSON, Kensington, plumber. W. DAWSON, Waltham, Lincolnshire, tanner. G. EVANS, Mold, Flintshire, cattle-dealer. S. FARDEN, Gutter-lane, dealer. W. FARRAR, Bread-street, Cheapside, warehouseman. S. POWELL, Blackman-street, Southwark, draper. T. RAPER, Fleet-street, tailor. J. SAWYER and G. LOWLEY, Sheffield, table knife manufacturers. T. SHALLCROSS, Liverpool, provision dealer. H. SMITH, Fleet-lane, victualler. T. TRANFIELD, Marylebone-lane, victualler. W. VOAKES, Pocklington, Yorkshire, draper.

Jan. 24. G. CASTLE, jun. Rotherhithe, ship builder. C. PYNE, Earl's-court, Old Brompton, dyer and calico printer. P. J. COVERDALE, Barking, Essex, surgeon and apothecary. G. BOSTOCK, Old Cavendish-street, tailor. E. TANNER, Ramsgate, tavern keeper. T. GERVES, Hendon, Middlesex, hay salesman. T. TAYLOR, Newgate-street, meat salesman. J. WATSON, Wood-street, riband and silk manufacturer. E. G. BLACKBAND, Macclesfield, grocer. J. BUCKLEY, Liverpool, cheese factor. J. SWIFT, Liverpool, victualler. E. E. and H. HUGHES, Manchester, spinners. T. UNDERWOOD, Bristol, skin dresser and dyer. W. GADESBY, Hopwas, Staffordshire, victualler. W. JOHNSON, Manchester, innkeeper. W. CROSTON, jun. Toxteth-park, Lancashire. J. LAW, Lloyd, Staffordshire, farmer.

Jan. 27. J. WILKINSON, Finsbury-square, upholsterer. J. S. HODGES, Bunhill row, tailor. E. BAUCKHAM, otherwise E. BOCKHAM, Providence-row, Kent-road, builder. W. IVORY, St. Mary-at-Hill, victualler. H. W. SMITH, Greenwich, carpenter. T. LEWIS, Whitechapel-road, victualler. J. R. BEECROFT, St. Alban's, Hertfordshire, innkeeper. G. DRAPER, Whitechapel High-street, victualler. J. MABERLY, Bread-street, Cheapside, and John-street, Berkeley-square, banker. W. ATHEARN, Peckham, brick maker. J. CATLEY, Green-street, Leicester-square, chemist. T. GEEVES, Hendon Middlesex, hay salesman. J. BURKE, Greenwich, licensed victualler. J. HUNTER, Church passage, Guildhall-yard, undertaker. H. STUART, Worcester, wine merchant. R. GRAY, Cottingham and Kingston-upon-Hull, wharfinger. W. and T. HEWITT, Kingston-upon-Hull, merchants. W. TAYLOR, Coppull, Lancashire, timber merchant.

Jan. 31. H. HUDSON, Harrow-street, Paddington, stable keeper. A. KAUL, Camomile-street, Bishopsgate, watch manufacturer. R. PULLEN, Newgate-market, carcass butcher. W. J. de BUCK, Broad-street-buildings, merchant. W. C. THOMAS, Plymouth, hatter. T. WILKINSON, Shrewsbury, ironmonger. W. A. STOKES, Kidderminster, bookseller. R. HUGHES, Welchpool, Montgomeryshire, saddler. I. HILL, Straud, hatter. J. GLAVES, Upper East Smithfield, master mariner. G. WALKER, Orange-street, Bloomsbury, linen draper. T. BOND, Bath, cabinet maker. J. WALKER, St. John's, Worcestershire, tanner. J. WAGSTAFF, Denton, Manchester, hat manufacturer. T. WEBB, and W. PRITCHARD, Pillgwenlly, Newport, Monmouthshire, coal merchants. R. LANGDON, East Stonehouse, Devonshire, rope maker. G SALVIDGE, Buminster, Somersetshire, butcher. J. NICHOLS, Stourbridge, Worcestershire, wine merchant

Feb. 3. P. YOUNG, Fenchurch-street, Wapping, and Greenwich, sail maker. H. B. WILSON, Lawrence Pountney hill, boarding house keeper. J. C. EASLING, Chandos-street, Covent-garden, licensed victualler. E. ALLFORD, Bishopsgate-street Without, upholsterer. H. WILSON, Sun-street, woollen draper. J. PESTELL, Radwell, Hertfordshire, miller. J. CHAMBERLAIN, late of Aldermanbury, warehouseman. H. and J. CAZENOVE, Broad-street-buildings, merchants. H. BENNS, Norwich, cordwainer. J. and S. CARELESS, Bristol, bakers. S. G. and L. HATERSLEY, Bradford, Yorkshire, machine makers. T. PEARKES, Stanford-bridge, Worcestershire, grocer. W. STEAD, Shrewsbury, mercer. W. LAWTON, Birkenhead, Cheshire, lime burner. J. HAYTON, Bridge-mill, Wigton, Cumberland, corn factor. J. LAWTON, Saddlesworth, Yorkshire, money scrivener. N. THOMAS, Manchester, upholsterer.

Feb. 7. E. SAVILL, Esher, Surrey, miller. R. ALDERTON, Charlotte-street, Blackfriars-road, carpenter. E. TURNER, Crown-row, Walworth, Surrey, hosier. J. STEPHENS, Red Lion-court, Fleet-street, bookseller. W. T. COKER, Lime-street, hide and skin broker. E. C. PARKINSON, Green Gates, Eccleshill, Bradford, Yorkshire, apothecary. T. WEBB, W. PRITCHARD, and Z. WILLIAMS, Pillgwenlly, Monmouthshire, coal merchants. W. G. MATTHIE and C. A. MATTHIE, Liverpool, merchants. W. FLOWER, Cann, Dorsetshire, coal merchant. W. SWYER, Shaftesbury, Dorsetshire, common brewer. W. KNIGHT, St. Neot's, Huntingdonshire, draper. J. MARKS, Foley-place, horse dealer. G. B. POYNTON, Oxford-street, woollen draper. R. SMITH, Salisbury, haberdasher. B. KING, Charlotte-street, Rathbone-place, lithographic printer. F. W. DEWEY, Huggin-lane, Wood-street, glover. Z. B. HOUGHTON, Liverpool, timber merchant. P. H. FENTON, Liverpool, milliner. W. M. JONES, Mold, Flintshire, maltster. F. DUNN, Drypool, Yorkshire, miller. G. HIBBARD, Bath, maltster. W. HOWELLS, Gellyhave, Monmouthshire, shop-keeper.

Feb. 10. W. YOUATT, Nassau-street, Middlesex Hospital, druggist. S. HANNUM, Oxford, carpenter. J. JACKSON, Rochester, Kent, brush maker. J. MONTAGUE, Charlotte-street, Bedford-square, jeweller. D. GRANT, late of Kensington, but now residing beyond the seas, builder. J. C. JEWSBURY, Canterbury, linen draper. T. TAYLOR, Clifford-street, Bond-street, man's mercer. W. MORGAN, G. R. ROACH, and G. MORGAN, Liverpool-street, merchants. D. D. DAVIS, Fitzroy-square, boarding house keeper. R. LONGWORTH, St. Michael's-upon-Wyre, Lancashire, rush dealer. J. DAVIS, late of Burton-on-the-Hill, Gloucestershire, auctioneer. T. JONES, Kidderminster, druggist and grocer. J. POOLE, Worcester, comb manufacturer. J. WARNER, Manchester, warehouseman. J. GALE, Manchester, carver and gilder.

Feb. 14. R. GASCOYNE, Richmond, tailor. P. KNOX, Maidstone, grocer. T. CLAYTON, sen. Chorlton-row, Manchester, cheese factor. R. HAMILTON, Fountain-court, Bishopsgate-street, wine merchant. T. COTTLE, Salisbury-street, Bermondsey, dealer in marine stores. R. O. HALLIWELL, Whitechapel-road, oilman. J. NEWMAN, South-street, Chelsea, victualler. J. GILBERT, jun. Coventry, coach proprietor. W. T. MAUGHAM, King-street, Covent-garden, hatter. I. WISEMAN, Norwich, silkman. D. AUST, Walcot, Somerset, builder. G. PARKER, Daritend, Warwickshire, factor. J. BREARLEY, Brimrod, Rochdale, Lancashire, woollen manufacturer. J. FOULKES, Mold, Flintshire, wine dealer. C. M. BURGESS, Toxteth Park, near Liverpool, builder. R. B. SIDFORD, Wilton, Wilts, baker. J. ARMITAGE, Clayton, and J. GREENWOOD, Swamp, Yorkshire, stuff manufacturers. G. B. KEER, sen. Framlingham, Suffolk, brewer. A. TAYLOR, Dogford Mills, Royton, Lancashire, cotton spinner. S. MOTTERSHEAD, Manchester, cotton spinner.

Feb. 17. R. BENNS, Bread-street, victualler. W. R. GLADWIN, Watling street, smith. W. MOSS, New Market-place, Greenwich, cheesemonger. J GIRTON, Edgeware-road, Paddington, dealer in earthenware. J. E. JOHNSON, Albemarle-street, Piccadilly, wine merchant. R. BEASANT, Wolverton, Bucks, miller. R. COX, Stilton, Dorset, miller. J. COLQUHOUN, Sheffield, coppersmith. G. EAMES, Ilminster, Somerset, ironmonger. T. WHITTARD, Dursley, Gloucestershire, shopkeeper. T. S. FOX, Wells-next-the sea, Norfolk, builder. T. SALTER, North Walsham, Norfolk, corn merchant. T. WOOD, Headingly, Leeds, miller.

Feb. 21. C. MOSLEY, Tower-street, victualler. W. JACKSON, Maidstone, jeweller. W. POLLARD, Manchester, commission agent. G. TURNER and R. HYSLOP, Liverpool, merchants. W. N. CLAY, St. Helen's, Liverpool, chemist. J. OSBORNE, Colchester, carrier. H. ADDENBROOK, Eve-hill, Dudley, druggist. E. ASHTON, High street, Whitechapel, cheesemonger. D. LOGAN, Quebec, Canada, merchant. W. THOMAS, Union-street, Bath, woollen draper. J. WARD, W. STATTERS, and J. STATTERS, Mellor, Lancashire, cotton spinners. G. DUPLEX, Pleasant-place, Pentonville, chemist. J ROBINSON, Park-place, Paddington, builder. J. STEELE, Newcastle-under-Lyme, ironmonger. J WHITE, Marlborough, innkeeper. P. SYLVESTER, Fulbrook, Oxfordshire, grocer.

Feb. 24. R. B. STRUGNELD, Basinghall-street, boot and shoe maker. E. HUNT, Sale-street, Paddington, Middlesex, slater. W. FINCH, Rochester, Kent, coal merchant. J. MACKAY, late of Austin-friars, but now of Broad-street, insurance broker. J. C. SCHWIESO, Tottenham-street, Tottenham-court-road, harp and pianoforte maker. J. TOWNSEND, Castle-street, Holborn, dressing-case and pocket-book manufacturer. W. MARSH, Warrington, Lancashire, flour dealer. J. WARING and J. WARING, late of Lepton, Yorkshire, fancy cloth manufacturers. W. ROOME, Liverpool, ironmonger. W. ELLIS, Fuller's-hole, St. Martin's, Norwich, maltster. H. W. RATCLIFFE, Wrexham, Denbighshire, grocer and tallow chandler.